

THE
LITERARY PANORAMA

For SEPTEMBER, 1813.

NATIONAL
AND
PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,
PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS ON FINANCE,
TRADE, AND COMMERCE.*

[8th July 1813.]

The difficulty of taking a complete view of the extensive concerns of Britain is very great. And after all that the most conscientious integrity can intend to communicate many contingencies will remain unaccounted for, and some even unaccountable. It does not follow that because all cannot be accomplished, therefore, nothing should be attempted. If all is done, that the circumstances of the case admit, proportionate commendation is due to the quarter whence we derive such advantage. Among the most important concerns of Britain, there can be no doubt on the propriety of allotting a principal place to her Finances, and with them connecting her trade and

* The Finances of our country were the subject of our consideration but a few months ago (April 1813) on occasion of the Minister's proposal to divert the proceeds of the Sinking Fund from their proper purpose. The reader is referred to that article for some remarks which might have been introduced here. The tables annexed to that article are well entitled to the reflection of every well-wisher to his country.

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commerce. We are old enough to remember the bad system under which the Report of the Minister on the Finances was yearly arranged, or rather yearly confused, in Lord North's time. To describe it as a clear and luminous statement, was rather satirical than commendatory. To suppose it could be understood without alavery of the same kind, and almost to the same degree, as marks the Reports of the French Official Financier, would be doing it but little injustice. Those documents had, undoubtedly, truth for their basis; but truth so perplexedly commixed with confusion, that the result was ~~any~~ thing but clearness and order. Figures are certainly the materials of accounts; but, a good accountant may prove a sorry Financier: every item may be correct, and his summation may be accurate; yet the reader may rise from the performance as wise as he sat down.

We have reason to know, that the manner of keeping a set of books has sometimes proved of infinite detriment to a merchant in private life. Not that any entry was false; but that the difficulty of obtaining a general view of the concern was great; so great as to be nothing short of repulsive. Some of our friends go so far, as to affirm, that many an honest man may ascribe his ruin to the simple cause of a bad manner of book-keeping. If this be true, in private life, in affairs comparatively of a very limited nature, and on a contracted scale, of how much greater consequence must the mode of keeping and *presenting* national accounts be! It is not sufficient, that a mere cash account shew debtor and creditor:—so

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much money received; so much money spent. It is necessary that the elements of national strength be included in the statement; that a reference be had to the power of the community to sustain what burdens have been laid upon it, together with what further are inevitable. The present is not the whole: the progress past, must be included; and with it whatever may honestly be anticipated of the future. It would be no satisfaction to any wise man, that the public Treasury were rich, if the people were poor:—that immense hoards were in the chests of the governing power, while the necessary capital for agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, were drained away; and these were exhausted *ad animi deliquium*.

The treasures of Oriental despots, by accumulation, have proved more injurious to the countries under their controul, than other parts of their tyranny, much more conspicuous, and seemingly more criminal; more, even than war itself, with all its ravages. We do not allude to the romantic collections of diamonds and pearls, of rubies, and sapphires, or precious stones, of any kind, or of all kinds, they never were circulating medium, and never could be: they can form no basis for payments, from rich to poor, or from poor to rich: they can remunerate no services, generally; and to all useful purposes they might as well have remained in the bosom of the mine, or at the bottom of the deep. Not so what mankind have agreed to regard with a respect approaching to reverence, under the denomination of the *precious metals*; and to pass and accept in full discharge of all demands, and claims of payment. But not the precious metals only constitute wealth. They are artificial representatives of what is really valuable; more permanently; more uniformly; more characteristically. Only in the regulated state of society is their full influence felt. Disturb that, and food, raiment, personal security, are found to be the real riches of man, for which he gladly relinquishes all the treasures of Cræsus or Plutus.

A state has a right to the services of those to whom it affords protection; but to draw on every individual, indiscriminately, for those services, would be to derange, often and often, the most valuable domestic comforts, which frequently

depend on minor incidents truly local, or personal, or even fanciful. That attachment to home, which pervades some minds, is a jealous feeling, easily irritated; and ill repaid by praise for dexterity in an art, or under circumstances disregarded, not to say despised. Others may possess different feelings, and under this impulse may sigh for that very distinction. Let these follow their impulse; their activity, their zeal, their bravery, shall meet reward. The proportion between these two parties is the safety of a nation. If all crowd around the hearth, and sit unmoved, happy though they be, contemplating the cheerful blaze, the State may be ruined by the inroads of an enemy; and these incautious mortals may pay the penalty of their false security, with their lives. On the other hand, if the number of those who boldly advance to repel the enemy, and oppose his ravages, year after year, be more than the community can maintain: if, to find them food and clothing, the necessary supplies of life, and of their art, exceed the powers of those remaining at home, then will the machine of government fall to pieces, and the whole will suffer, from the derangement, or inefficiency of a part. Wars long continued have this tendency. They gradually weaken the body politic, they interrupt what would be prosperity; they act by preventing, by retarding, by repelling: they diminish the national stores, while they hinder the formation of succeeding supplies.

These principles being well considered, in what state is Britain? Engaged in a contest of long duration, and assailed by no ordinary machinations, what are her abilities to persevere in this warfare, to direct it, with some hopeful probability to a happy issue, and to come out of the struggle safe, if not strengthened; and heart whole, if not triumphant? It is well known that we refer to a superintending Providence, the concerns of nations and of men. Providence has not yet forsaken us: and Providence works by means. It is well known also, that in our opinion, the *violence* of the enemy has been one mean of our security. There was a moment when gentler methods had rendered the fate of Britain much more doubtful than it has been, or is, under the disgusting tyranny of the Oppressor.

The most striking peculiarity of the present war, is, that in consequence of the *felo de se* conduct of France, the commerce of the world has centered in the British islands. Hence the ability of this country, to support the armies she maintains, is augmented by the actions of her enemy. If the man of blood, who meditates her ruin, had first enfeebled her powers, and then had provoked her to arms; had he raised up, on the Continent, that antagonist Activity, which, by its spirit of rivalry, should have deprived her commerce of effect, and then—while her commerce was in that languishing state, had assaulted her with his usual desperation—her best friends might have trembled for the event. Whereas, at present, not only is Britain far from being exhausted, but, her rival, France, is in the very condition to which Buonaparte should have reduced his intended foe, before he had talked of “sending army after army,” to destroy that Constitution which he could envy, though he would not imitate.

The papers before us, are official reports of the state of the public finances, and of the trade and commerce of the Empire, in the eleventh year of war, verbally speaking; but speaking with greater propriety for the purpose of argument, in the twenty-first year of war. They are, we believe, the first of their kind, circulated in their present form; though the articles which compose them have annually been submitted to Parliament.

Our pages bear repeated witness to the consideration of these subjects: and our readers are much better prepared for the ready comprehending of them, than most others in the kingdom. In fact, there is scarcely any subject of political importance on which we have not touched, which is either incidentally or formally connected with them.*

We confess that the amount of the figures involved in the calculation of our national expenditure, is no source of satisfaction to us; and could the total be di-

minished without *starving* some department of the public service, we should be happy to witness that diminution. We rather desire to consider first what are the powers of our nation; and then—as all things are by comparison—what is the proportion between our national powers and our national exertions. The gloomy Quidnuncs of the day affirm, that appearances delude those who suppose the strength of Britain is not reduced; or that her commerce has really increased in value. The nominal amount, say they, is augmented; but the augmentation is merely the price of additional taxation; and therefore it is null: the return also, supposing it to be paid, in our own currency, is depreciated; and therefore the totals carry no conviction with them: they are fallacious.

To examine this question coolly, it may be advisable to include a longer interval than most are inclined to take. It is clear, by the returns of our POPULATION, that the number of inhabitants in these islands is increased within the last ten years; but taking an interval of fifty, or a hundred years, the increase is undeniable and obvious. It appears also, that the *ratio* is augmented from what it was in the days of King William, or Queen Anne; the population doubles itself in less time. In like manner, the amount of our TRADE, after all allowances fairly made for depreciation of currency, is immensely augmented: for it was at the Restoration, 1663, but about *two millions*, in exports, while we imported considerably more; so that the balance of trade was against us. In 1700, it reached the sum of *six millions*; and afforded a balance in our favour of nearly *three quarters of a million*. In 1750, it was *twelve millions and a half*, and yielded a balance of *four millions and three quarters*. This difference is very great; and much more than can be justly attributed to the depreciation of national currency, in those days. In 1800 the amount of exports was *thirty-five millions and three quarters*; and in 1812 it was *forty-two millions and three quarters*. Yet, it is perfectly well known, that some of our principal commodities were brought to market much cheaper in 1812, than in 1800: in these, then, there could be no fallacy occasioned by additional price, including the value of additional taxation.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. I. page xx. Vol. V. p. 625. Vol. VI. p. 817. Vol. VII. p. 193. Vol. VIII. p. 387, 595. Vol. X. 769. Vol. XIII. p. 305.

Equal consideration is due to the augmented quantity of our SHIPPING; for no augmentation of nominal value, can demand enlarged accommodation for the same quantity of goods. A hogshead of sugar, or a bale of cotton, occupies the same space, whether it be valued at ten pounds, or at fifty pounds: and a ship will hold just as much and no more, as the goods she is laden with fill up, whatever change of price the owner may be pleased to put on them.

At the Restoration (1663) the quantity of English shipping was, tons 65,266. In 1700, it was tons, 273,693. In 1750 it was tons, 609,708. In 1800 it was tons, 1,445,271. And in 1812, it was tons, 2,421,695. If, then, it must be acknowledged—as most assuredly it must—that the shipping of this country is increased since the Restoration, and since the beginning of the last century;—on what solid ground can it be affirmed, that it has not increased since the beginning of the present century, also, and this, no less than *one million* of tons?

But this is not all; for we find that the shipping of Ireland has fully maintained itself during the last ten years: in 1803 it was, ships 1,065: tons 58,671: in 1812, it was ships 1,111, tons 75,103. And the export of Irish manufacture has advanced from the value of £4,629,086., in 1804, to £6,463,744 in 1812. Ireland must do more business than formerly, for the foreign and colonial merchandize exported is increased from £141,302. in 1804, to £464,424. in 1812.

The operations of war suddenly involve great expences in a short time. War destroys at once the savings and frugalities of ages: war is a most dreadful dissipator! Lately it has not only dispersed the accumulations of past periods, but it has anticipated the pecuniary contributions of generations yet unborn. Such is the nature of the funding system. Our trade and commerce, then, has to meet not only the disadvantages, distresses and losses inseparable from a state of actual warfare, but to bear burdens imposed on it, before a single merchant now living was in existence. What is the general state of the enormous load of British debt? These papers inform us that the power of the Sinking Fund, to pay off a propor-

tion of the debt annually, has increased from *six millions and a quarter*, in 1804, to *thirteen millions* in 1812: so that, whereas it was then *one seventy-seventh* part of the whole debt, it is now *one forty-fourth* part of the whole. This power of repayment has gradually increased to its present ability; and here it has been checked by the financial operations of the year. We are sorry for it; for, although it must be every way desirable to avoid the burden of additional taxation, yet, in our judgment, the Fund experiences a constraint, a distraction, by this diversion of its strength from its proper duty. Had it, from *one forty-fourth* part, arrived at *one-thirtieth* part—all had been right: for to allow its unsuspended operation *ad infinitum*, were essential folly.

The proportion of the Sinking Fund, assigned to the debt of Ireland, has also advanced from *one seventy-second* part, in 1804, to *one fifty-first* part in 1812. So that it now pays about *forty shillings*, where it formerly paid but *fifteen shillings*.

Such is the state of our trade and commerce, and of our Sinking Fund. Nothing is here said of our Agriculture, which ought not to be overlooked; as we find it has, by supplying our national consumption for the last year, kept at home millions of money which formerly were paid to foreigners for corn. Nothing is said of our mines, our forests, our fisheries, &c. all which, with other branches of produce, contribute essentially to the power of the community to struggle with its foes, and to meet its expences. What those expences are, it is now time to inquire.

The first description of incumbrance to which we refer, is the UNFUNDED DEBT of Great Britain, which, in 1804, was *twenty-three millions*; but in 1812 has increased to *fifty-three millions*: making *thirty millions* in our disfavour. This sum is enormous; and probably was unsuspected. To bring it forward, therefore, to public notice, is at once an act of justice, and an instance of manly conduct. It ought to be specifically pointed out.

This opens a scene truly wonderful:—What is the wealth of that money market, which can meet *fifty millions*! of Exchequer Bills, in addition to the other operations of finance, loans, stocks, discounts, &c. &c.—Yet we find, by consulti-

ing our table of Stocks, that Exchequer bills were at a *premium* of 3, 4, or 5. during the whole (nearly) of last month. That is to say, so unimpaired was public confidence, notwithstanding this statement of the Minister, that the money'd men, Jews or Gentiles, were willing to give a trifle *more* than the real worth of a bill to obtain security of that description. Common sense would have thought, at first sight, that all would have stood aloof from *papér* so over issued!—It is not the first time common sense has been unable to explain the phenomena of the Stocks' market. But,—what resources, in point of *cash capital*, does this competition imply!—The unfunded debt of Ireland does not appear to exceed a moderate proportion:—about *two millions and a half*.

The Supplies voted for the several years of the war form the first table in the series; but this is not a fair statement of the whole expence for any one year; as distant services cannot be brought to account. The second table shews the money raised, or voted to be raised, in Great Britain, yearly; partly by taxes, partly by borrowing. The third table shews the same for Ireland.

It is worth while to add these sums together: they shew the money raised in ten years by this poor petty island.

	Great Britain.	Ireland.
1803	22,211,002	5,001,336
1804.....	30,892,857	9,418,372
1805....	41,109,591	7,732,894
1806....	42,876,077	8,051,634
1807 ...	39,576,870	8,292,908
1808....	38,491,827	9,341,782
1809....	48,251,874	8,835,016
1810....	44,914,715	9,529,912
1811....	46,873,531	11,617,035
1812....	50,610,950	11,200,500
1813....	62,225,730	13,700,000
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	468,065,994	102,731,389
Great Britain	468,065,994	
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Total.....	£560,787,383	

And this is not the whole: nor can it be so little as SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS OF MONEY, STERLING.

Judge now of the value set by Britons on the Constitution of their country! This sum—matchless by any other state! they have expended in defending the Throne, the Altar, the Royalty, and the Peasantry, of this highly favoured island. Nor have they withheld their lives; for, in what part of the world have they not met, fought, and vanquished the satellites of that tyrant who has announced himself as their *intentional* oppressor?

Facts afford a still more extended application of political and moral arithmetic: for these we may look abroad as well as at home; and while we form somewhat of an estimate, however slight, let us be most deeply grateful for our happiness; which, though great in itself appears wonderfully enhanced by the comparison.

Add now, what the ambition of a single man has cost, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia;—then add what it has cost France herself—and calculate, if it be within the power of human calculation, the value of property consumed, of beneficial plans ruined, of domestic peace and comfort annihilated, of lives,—most valuable lives! lost.—Add the moral effects of this most unbounded guilt, in principles corrupted, talents abused, funds seized, misery communicated; the affections of the heart vitiated, and every hopeful feeling perverted into a cause of calamity and woe! The powers of language fail under the attempt,—the calculations of figures are the petty play-things of children, compared to the enormous mass of this prodigious wickedness!

The Angel of death may repdse most unlimited confidence in the abilities of him who so well seconds his efforts! Who like him undervalues human life, and suffering?—who like him triumphs in human misery, which he calls liberty?—Let him triumph; let him laugh; but be it remembered, that other accounts are kept;—the enumeration is complete in the registers of the recording Angel, who at the proper time shall present the full summation to the eye of the guilty—then averted from the penetrating look of Divine Justice, and intreating rocks, hills, mountains, to fall on him, and hide him—from the terror then felt, and the punishment there BEGINNING. —

SUPPLIES,

Voted for the Service of the United Kingdom,—for 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, and 1813.

	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.
<i>Army, including Extraordinaries ..</i>	£. 11,786,000	£. 19,108,000	£. 18,581,000	£. 18,507,000	£. 19,875,000	£. 19,439,000	£. 21,144,000	£. 20,337,000	£. 21,286,000	£. 25,264,000	£. 33,089,000
<i>Navv.....</i>	10,211,000	12,350,000	13,997,000	15,994,000	17,399,000	18,317,000	19,578,000	19,829,000	20,935,000	20,362,000	21,212,000
<i>Ordnance.....</i>	920,000	3,737,000	4,457,000	4,198,000	3,321,000	3,713,000	5,311,000	3,819,000	4,352,000	4,620,000	4,464,000
<i>Subsidy.....</i>	—	—	—	—	180,000	1,400,000	700,000	1,380,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	3,400,000
<i>Vote of Credit.....</i>	2,000,000	2,300,000	3,500,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	2,700,000	3,300,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	5,200,000
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	1,627,000	1,947,000	*2,179,000	†2,731,000	1,756,000	1,454,000	1,462,000	1,900,000	1,756,000	2,047,000	‡4,185,000
Total.....	26,544,000	39,442,000	42,684,000	44,430,000	47,531,000	47,923,000	51,495,000	50,465,000	53,929,000	57,893,000	71,559,000
Proportion of Great Britain, 1817	23,421,000	34,802,000	37,663,000	39,203,000	41,939,000	41,491,000	45,437,000	44,528,000	47,595,000	51,782,000	63,133,000
Proportion of Ireland..... 2/17	3,123,000	4,640,000	5,021,000	5,227,000	5,592,000	5,532,000	6,058,000	5,937,000	6,334,000	6,811,000	8,417,000

* Anno 1805, including £1,000,000;—Voted for Repayment to the East-India Company, for Expenses incurred by them in India, upon the Public Account.

† Anno 1806 - Do - £1,000,000 - - - Do.

‡ Anno 1813 - Do - 2,000,000 - - - Do.

Public Funded Debt of Great Britain.

Years ending 1st Feb.	Total Debt. £.	Sinking Fund. £.	Proportion of Sinking Fund to Unredeemed Debt.
1804..	513,008,978	6,282,947	1-77th.
1805..	603,925,792	6,834,114	1-72d.
1806..	640,752,103	7,566,539	1-68th.
1807..	669,652,846	8,237,288	1-64th.
1808..	687,689,958	9,291,913	1-57th.
1809..	701,229,515	9,813,674	1-54th.
1810..	722,466,770	10,509,392	1-51st.
1811..	742,239,101	11,171,949	1-48th.
1812..	771,370,396	11,992,814	1-46th.
1813..	812,013,135	13,013,914	1-44th.

Public Funded Debt of Ireland, in Irish Currency.

Years ending 5th Jan.	Total Debt. £.	Sinking Fund. £.	Proportion of Sinking Fund to Unredeemed Debt.
1804..	43,019,325	532,133	1-72d.
1805..	53,206,356	686,683	1-72d.
1806..	58,344,690	781,792	1-68th.
1807..	64,721,356	886,372	1-66th.
1808..	70,647,783	989,384	1-63d.
1809..	76,110,856	1,090,376	1-61st.
1810..	81,510,856	1,205,946	1-58th.
1811..	89,728,992	1,377,918	1-56th.
1812..	92,729,992	1,482,971	1-52d.
1813..	102,836,992	1,661,042	1-51st.

Sum to be provided by GREAT BRITAIN, within the Year 1813.

Interest of Public Funded Debt, Charges of Management, and Sinking Fund, including addition to Sinking Fund in present Session.....	£.	£.
Interest on Imperial Loan	34,939,534	
	496,277	35,435,811
Proportion of the following Charges, viz.		
Civil Government of Scotland, Pensions on Revenue, Militia and Deserters Warrants, Bounties for promoting Fisheries, &c. for the United Kingdom	835,000	
Charges of Collection and Management of the Revenue of Great Britain and Ireland.....	4,099,000	
Civil List and other Charges on the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain, and Civil List and permanent Grants for Ireland	2,038,000	
	15-17 of £6,972,000	6,152,000
Separate Charges of Great Britain:—		
On Consolidated Fund.....	£35,300	
Loyalty Loan repaid.....	171,836	
Interest on Exchequer Bills.....	1,800,000	
Do. on Debentures.....	40,000	
To Sinking Fund for Exchequer Bills unprovided for	260,000	
To discharge Exchequer Bills (Vote of Credit, 1812)	3,000,000	
		5,307,136
Supplies voted, including Vote of Credit £5,200,000.....	£71,550,000	
Deduct Proportion of Supplies to be defrayed by Ireland.....	8,417,000	63,133,000
		£110,027,947

Sum to be provided by IRELAND, Irish Currency.

Interest of Public Funded Debt, &c.....	£5,425,400	
Proportion of the following Charges, viz.		
Civil Government of Scotland (Pensions on the Hereditary Revenue of Great Britain) Militia and Deserters Warrants, Bounties for promoting Fisheries, &c. for the United Kingdom	£905,100	
Charges of Collection and Management	4,441,000	
Civil List and other permanent Charges.....	2,207,800	
	2-17 of £7,553,900	888,700
Separate Charges of Ireland, viz.		
Interest on Exchequer Bills	£125,500	
To Sinking Fund for Treasury Bills	21,604	
		147,104
Supplies voted 1813.....	£77,512,500	
Deduct Proportion defrayed by Great Britain.....	68,394,000	9,118,500
		£15,579,704

**MONEY Raised, or Voted to be Raised
in GREAT BRITAIN, for the Service of
Great Britain, by TAXES, and by BOR-
ROWING.**

[1803, 1804—for the purpose of comparison with 1813.]

	1803.	1804.	1813.
	£.	£.	£.
Actual Sur- plus, Con- solidated Fund	4,561,002	2,452,857	500,000
Annual Du- ties	2,750,000	2,750,000	3,000,000
War Taxes ..	4,500,000	15,440,000	21,000,000
Lottery	400,000	250,000	200,000
Total Taxes £	12,211,002	20,892,857	24,700,000
Money Bor- rowed:			
Loan	10,000,000	10,000,000	21,000,000
Exchequer Bills funded	— —	— —	15,755,700
Debentures ..	— —	— —	800,000
Total Money Borrowed £	10,000,000	10,000,000	37,555,700
Total Money Raised, &c. £	22,211,002	30,892,857	62,255,700

**MONEY Raised for IRELAND (in Irish
Currency.)**

[1803, 1804—for the purpose of comparison with 1813.]

	1803.	1804.	1813.
	£.	£.	£.
Produce of Ordi- nary Revenues paid into Ex- chequer	2,823,670	3,293,372	5,200,000
Money Raised by Loan:			
In Great Britain	2,166,666	4,875,000	6,500,000
Ireland	11,000	1,250,000	2,000,000
Total Revenues and Loans £	5,001,336	9,418,372	13,700,000

**Official Value of EXPORTS from Great
Britain.**

Year end- ing 31 Jan.	British Produce and Manu- factures.	Foreign and Colonial Manu- factures.	Irish Produce & Manu- factures.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1804	22,252,027	9,326,468	Incl. Irish pro- duce.	31,578,495
1805	23,935,793	10,515,574		34,451,367
1806	25,004,337	9,552,423	398,085	34,954,845
1807	27,402,655	8,789,368	335,131	36,527,154
1808	25,171,422	9,105,827	289,322	34,566,571
1809	26,091,962	7,397,901	464,404	34,554,267
1810	35,104,132	14,680,524	502,244	50,286,900
1811	34,923,575	10,471,941	474,343	45,869,859
1812	24,131,734	7,975,396	302,541	32,409,671
1813	31,245,392	11,508,631	489,506	43,241,541

Musica Antiqua. A Selection of Music, of this and other Countries, from the Commencement of the Twelfth, to the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century, &c. By John Stafford Smith, 2 Vols. folio, pp. of Music 211, of Preface 11. Price, to Subscribers, 2l. 2s. Preston, London, 1812.

The first sentence of the preface to this elaborate work startled us.—“In all countries, and in all ages, the first and principal application of Music has been uniformly to the purposes of religious worship.”—That such *ought* to have been the application of Music is readily allowed; but we fear, that as Jubal, the father of those who handle the harp and organ, was a descendant in the family of Cain, so the harp and organ have been much more extensively handled among joyous Canaanites, than by the more sedate and pious sons of Abel, or of Seth. Be this as it might, the history of music, is at all times an interesting subject; and not the less so, because this allusion naturally divides it into Devotional and Familiar.

We have often regretted that so little should really be known on the style of musical performance that prevailed in the classic ages. There can be no doubt, but what the music addressed to the Gods, by the Greeks and the Egyptians, was at times slow and solemn, at other times sprightly and gay. The custom of dancing before and around the altar implies; of necessity, changes in the steps, and changes in the steps imply, with equal necessity, variations of time in the musical notes by which those steps were regulated. It should seem also, that the powers of different instruments, were best suited to graver or to lighter airs of music; some mark slow time to most advantage; for others the time cannot be too rapid. The practical inferences from this observation are felt by every lover of music. But, in our opinion, the historical inferences demand elucidation; and some of them are susceptible of it.

To endeavour to ascend to the absolute origin of music is hopeless, though we know there must have been such an origin. The human voice was, no doubt, the first music; and instruments did but accompany that. The art, as an art, was im-

improved after instruments became objects of attention; as they were perfected, music was studied as a science; and the infinitude of its combinations, its melodies, and its harmonies, furnished matter of deep reflection, and profound ingenuity, to those who patronized, and those who composed it. The modes of Hindoo music have been illustrated by Sir W. Jones. The simple forms of some of the Hindoo instruments marks them as little other than first thoughts. The general nature, of the musical instruments mentioned in Scripture, our most ancient authority, is sufficiently known, from the labours of Calmet; yet some particulars remain untouched, which though *gleanings*, have their importance.

The inquisitive Dr. Burney, quotes the passage, but has not attempted to throw any light on the nature of the instruments used in the celebration of Nebuchadnezzar's magnificent feast, at the inauguration of his Golden Image, Dan. iii. 5. Yet there can be no doubt, but what that most powerful Sovereign would assemble, and did assemble, in his metropolis, the most famous musicians, with the most admired kinds of instruments, and very surprizing it is, to find, among these, a considerable proportion of Greek. The names given to them are absolutely Greek names written in Hebrew letters: What-ever may be thought of *Kitaros*,—*Psalterion*, and *Symphoniah*, are certainly Greek terms. How came they to be in use at Babylon?—was Grecian music adquired in that city at that time? This is rendered the more remarkable by the fact, that the Arabs, to this day, speak of music under the Greek term *Moussicah*, and *Moussiki*; and musical instruments they call *Moussicaouiat*.

It is true that *Moussicah* also signifies, among the Arabs, an instrument of music, of the fistulous or reeded kind, which is no other than the pipe of Pao. Whence should this name be applied to this instrument, among hordes so roving, and so little likely to borrow from their western neighbours?

It cannot be supposed that we have any design of supplying the omissions in Dr. Burney's learned and extensive researches; but by pointing them out, we may prove the means of directing the researches of gentlemen whose taste leads them to such inquiries, and whose leisure

and opportunity are favourable to the purpose.

Proceeding in the Preface to the work before us, we read that "the early Church admitted only so very moderate an inflexion of the voice, that it more resembled reading than singing."—and in this, we apprehend, the ancient Church was warranted, by the imitation which it thought proper to adopt, of the ancient Jewish mode of performing its solemn songs. The object was *instruction* to the hearer; no less than *praise* to the Deity. Here, also, Dr. Burney has failed: for although he furnishes a separate chapter on Hebrew music; yet he does not seem to have had any fixed notion of the manner in which the Psalms were performed in the Temple. A few words on this subject may contribute to shew that there yet remain points of history to be cleared, before we can properly be said to understand even the matter of our daily public devotion. It is apparent, from the composition of Psalm cxxxvi, that it was performed by *two* persons, or by *one* reader, answered by a second, or a band. A few lines will demonstrate this: *e. gr.*

A. O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good—

B. *For his mercy endureth for ever!*

A. To him that smote Egypt in their first born—

B. *For his mercy endureth for ever!*

A. And brought out Israel from among them—

B. *For his mercy endureth for ever!*

A. With a strong hand, and with a stretched out arm—

B. *For his mercy endureth for ever!*

If we read this Psalm, omitting the *burden*, it proves to be a historical narration of God's favours to Israel: as in the foregoing quotation; in the following, also, and throughout the whole.

To Him which smote great kings;

And slew famous kings,

Sihon King of the Amorites,

And Og king of Bashan,

And gave their land for a heritage,

A heritage unto Israel.

This, then, is one instance of *instruction*, to the hearer, combined with musical effect, *when performed in public*. And that this Psalm was thus performed, we

learn from *Ezra*, iii. 11. "The Levites sang together—in praising, and

Giving thanks to the Lord, for he is good—

For his mercy endureth for ever

towards Israel. And all the people shouted with a great shout in [□] praising the Lord."—Unless the Levites sang (or said) one verse, and the whole people present repeated the chorus—shouting with a great shout—the history is not reducible to common sense.

It is probable that the *burden* of other Psalms was really thus repeated, though not always marked; *E. gr.* Psalm cvi.

A. Hallelujah. O give thanks unto the Lord,
for he is good—

B. *For his mercy endureth for ever!*

A. Who can utter the mighty acts of the Lord?—

B. *For his mercy endureth for ever!*

A. Who can shew forth all his praise?—

B. *For his mercy endureth for ever!*

There is one Psalm (the cxviii.) which seems to have employed a still greater number of voices:

A. O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good—

B. *For his mercy endureth for ever!*

A. Let Israel now say that,

Israel. His mercy endureth for ever!

A. Let the House of Aaron now say that,

Ho. of Aaron. His mercy endureth for ever!

A. Let them that fear the Lord say that,

Stationary Men. His mercy endureth for ever!

Had this idea been well considered by Dr. Burney, he would not have derived the early music of the Christian Church from *Pagan rites*. He would have found it to his purpose to insist that no Jews by nation and religious profession, as the Apostles were, could have adopted either poetry or music from performances composed in honour of Jupiter or Apollo, of Venus, or Flora. Nay, more, had he perceived the imitations [or *copies*?] of the early Christian hymns, preserved in the Revelations, he would have perceived a continuation of Jewish management, with every probability of Jewish musical air having been their accompaniment. Rev. v. 9.

And they sung a new ode, saying,

Thou art worthy to take the book,

And to open the seals thereof;

For, thou wast slain,

And hast redeemed us to God by thy blood,

Out of every kindred, and tongue,

And people, and nation;

And hast made us kings and priests to our God;

And we shall reign over the earth.

And I beheld, and I heard the voice of many Angels round about the throne, and the living creatures, and the elders; and their number was myriads of myriads, and thousands of thousands, saying, with a loud voice,

Worthy is the Lamb that was slain

To receive the power, and the riches,

And the wisdom, and the strength,

And the honour, and the glory, and the blessing!

It might be thought that the Apocalyptic writer having employed a chorus so extensive as myriads of myriads, and thousands of thousands—shouting with a great shout, like Israel in the days of *Ezra*,—should have been content; but he introduces a second chorus still more powerful than the first; in fact, universal.

And every creature which is in heaven and on the earth, and such as are in the sea, heard I, saying,

To Him who sitteth on the Throne,

And to the Lamb,

Be the blessing, and the honour,

And the glory, and the power,

For ever and ever, Amen.

And the four living creatures answered AMEN!

The tone of this anthem little resembles a Pagan hymn. It marks the close of a division of this mysterious book; and such another we have at the close of the vision of the seals, chap. vii. 10, 11, 12. It is remarkable, also, that the hundred and forty-four thousand Jews which were sealed, are represented as singing a new Ode, which no man could learn (to repeat) but themselves, chap. xiv. 3. which proves that sacred songs were then composed in Hebrew (so that no Greek Christian could repeat them,) and were sung by that people. That people, nevertheless, are quickly afterwards described as furnishing an Ode which the writer calls "Of Moses," and intermingling it with another, which he calls the "Ode of the Lamb;"

—they appear to have been performed in alternate stanzas:

Song of Moses.

Great and marvellous are thy works,
Lord God Almighty!

Song of the Lamb.

Just and true are thy ways,
Thou King of Saints!

Song of Moses.

Who shall not fear thee, O Lord,
And glorify thy name?

Song of the Lamb.

Inasmuch as Thou only art Holy,
Therefore all nations shall come and worship
before thee;

Inasmuch as thy judgments are made manifest.

To pursue these thoughts to their proper inferences would lead us too much beyond our intention; but they bear very strongly on the article with which the selection before us opens, which is, the "*Te Deum Laudamus*" of St. Ambrose, who died in the year 399, and is the most ancient specimen of Church Music known to exist. It is supposed that corruptions had crept into it, previous to the days of Gregory, 570, who restored it, as nearly as possible, to its original state. It is certainly very ancient; and is here given from Meibomius's Translation of the Seven Greek Authors, from Lucas Lossius, Dirata, and Merbeck, of Windsor. These authors assert, that they obtained originals of great age, and the general agreement of their copies is no small proof of their authenticity. The shape of the notes, &c. is the form it has assumed under the hands of transcribers; but the melody is not affected by that. The original manner of performing it must always continue in some degree doubtful. It is, nevertheless, a very curious example.

The article which follows is of a totally different cast. It is the most ancient specimen known of the English ballad. Mr. Smith observes, that the composition of the music is "confessedly irregular;" but, we apprehend, that the copy he has followed is also imperfect. Dr. Burney and Sir John Hawkins have given it;—but a combination selected from all three would probably prove superior to either. A consideration of the Poetry (for we

cannot copy the music) will prove this. It is a pastoral, describing that pleasing time of the year when spring is in its beauty; before the heats come on. This it marks by the actions of animals, and the appearance of vegetables: but to read, as Mr. S. does, "Summer is come in," is to change the ideas completely, and to falsify the whole of them. By diminishing from [or adding to] the syllables of the Metre the relation between the words and the music is violated; and, of course, the expression is annulled. For though the original may not be tied to strict time, yet certainly the principal or accented words, were intended to be marked by their falling on accented notes. The ballad is so beautiful, it will bear repetition; as we read it complete, by supposition.

Summer is y-cummen in:

Loud singeth the Cuc-coo;

Groweth seed;

And bloweth mead;

And springeth now the wood anew:

Now sing cuc-coo, cuc-coo.

Ewé bleateth after lamb;

Loweth after calf the cow;

Bulluck sterteth;

Back he verteth;

Well singeth the cuc-coo:

Cuc-coo: cuc-coo:

Well singest thou cuc-coo:

Ne swik thou never nu.

i. e. *Mayst thou never cease thy present note.*

This song is supposed, by the most judicious, to be as old as the reign of Henry III. or the middle of the 13th century: and it is most likely that had we perfect copies of the music, which certainly is something less ancient than the song, and is a *Canon and catch* united, that Dr. Burney's complaint of the incorrect imitation of the cuckoo's notes would not be found applicable. The music is as pastoral as the words; and when favoured by tuneful voices, must have highly delighted our rustic ancestors. As it was sung in succession, it is likely that allowances were made for great freedoms among the singers; which now would be, more properly termed, "irregularities." We consider Mr. S. as undervaluing it, when he describes it as "an infantine attempt at regular composition."

Another little song, perhaps still more ancient, is greatly damaged in transcription: it should, as we conceive, be read, not in the plural, but in the singular—

The fowl is in the frith:

The fish is in the flood:

And I, mon (*must*) I wax wode (*mad*)

Such sorrow I walke with,

For best of bone and blood!

It must strike every body who recollects the unsettled state of our language anciently, that the copyists, not always favoured with musical ears, would confuse their transcripts of music, even more than Adam Scrivenour did his transcripts of Chaucer, to the great indignation of that immortal bard; and to the great embarrassment of readers, ages afterwards.

Many of the succeeding articles are French *Chansons* and *dances*; in which his Majesty of Navarre forms a principal figure: nor is his Majesty of England, Henry VIII., forgot. These, however, interest us less than the poetry, with the original music of Middleton's "Witch," the original, which Shakespeare himself condescended to consult. We transcribe the words, which are truly poetical.

Come away! come away!

Hecket, Hecket, O come away!

I come with all the speed I may.

Where's Stadlin?—Here.

Where's Puckell?—Here.

And Hoppe too, and Helway too;

We lack but you. We lack but you.

Come away! make up the counte,

I will but 'noint; and then I'll mount.

Here comes one to fetch his dues;

A kiss, a rull, a sip of blood.

And why stay'st thou so long, I muse,

Since the air's so fresh and good.

O, art thou come? What news?

All goes well;—To our delight

Either come, or else refuse.

Now I am furnished for the flight:

Now I go; O now I fly:

Malkin my sweet spirt and I.

O what a dainty pleasure is this!

To ride in the air

When the moon shines fair,

And sing and toy and kiss!

Over woods, high rocks, and mountains,

Over seas, o'er crystal fountains,

Over steeples, tow'rs and turrets,
We fly by night, 'mongst troops of spirits:
No ring of bells to our ears sounds:
No howls of wolves, or yelps of hounds:
No, nor the noise of water breach; (*brack*)
Nor ravenous throat our height can reach.

This song, perhaps, may render it more than doubtful whether the *Hecket* of the Play be really the *Hecate* of learned Commentators on Shakespeare; meaning thereby the Hecate of classic antiquity; if not, it is one blunder the less in our immortal bard. The music to this song is composed with spirit and character; and the sudden rise of octaves, and more than octaves, strikingly imitates the supposed screaming of a witch, or her familiar.

And though we cannot place the author of "Gammer Gurton's Needle," on the same form with Shakespeare, yet when we evidently discern corruption, it is due to truth to restore a passage, especially if it affect the history of our language. The redundancy of negatives which now offends us, was formerly thought an indication of strength in our English tongue. Mr. S. gives, "*I cannot eate my meat.*"

It should stand:—

I cannot eat,

But little meat;

My stomach is not good:

But I do think,

That I can drink,

With him that wears a hood.

Many of the songs of the early time of James I. have a delicacy and flow of language highly favourable to the politer part of the nation by which they were composed. While others, now become historical documents, instruct us on the prevailing manners of the times, their passions, prejudices, and *faibles*. Among these, the censorious may be allowed to place that too lively desire of admiration, which had recourse to artificial charms. The art of the Colourist, might occasionally triumph over the unsuspecting nature of the manly Briton; but that it did not always escape detection, witness the following song:—

Is't for a grace, or is't for some mislike,
When others give the lip, you give the cheek?
Some take it for a pride in your behaviour:
But, I do rather think it for a favour:

Wherefore, to shew the kindness of my love,
I'll leave both lip and cheek to kiss your glove :
Ask not the cause : but, if you'll be acquainted,
Your glove's perfumed—your lips and cheeks
ARE PAINTED.

Mr. J. S. Hawkins, to whom Mr. Smith is obliged for his preface, has introduced remarks at some length on the minstrels, their skill and character. He deduces the origin of the profession from the monasteries.

He goes so far as to say,

The melodies appear to have been composed by the very persons who furnished the words; they were evidently produced from Church compositions, by the method of flourishing or descanting upon the plain chant of the Church; or to speak more conformably to modern ideas, by composing variations on parts of the Church service, as their foundation.

All our early melodies, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh, no doubt derived from the same source, the minstrels will be found, on examination, to have sprung from the minstrel practice of descanting or singing extempore on the plaint chant, or plain song of the Church.

Thus qualified by their education to teach what, it must be confessed, none were likely better to understand, it is no matter of surprise, that the minstrels and monks should have been for some centuries, the only teachers of music in Europe. Travelling from place to place, and from the court of one prince to that of another, as the minstrels particularly did, they had opportunities of disseminating the principles of musical erudition; and in proportion to the degree of elegance and politeness to which their auditors had arrived, would be the disposition of those who heard their performances, to cultivate and practise the arts of music and poetry.

We conceive it may be laid down, as a general principle that customs which have met with universal acceptance among mankind, are of earlier date than appears at first sight. Among the Bards of Wales in the most ancient times, we meet with a class not unlike the minstrels;—they travelled to the dwellings of the opulent, and there entertained the family and guests. The same may be said of the Harpers of Caledonia; and the same may be said, also, of travelling musicians, another title for minstrels, among the Greeks. Homer himself might be a minstrel, for aught that appears to the contrary; and so might Phemius whom

he commemorates as spared by Ulysses from his vengeance on the suitors, and their companions. Traces of the same custom might be found in later writers; Lucian, for instance, with his travelling image of Cybele, might justify the inference. Such musicians *du* abound in Italy: and in the evenings the towns echoed to their notes, addressed to some lighted-up image of the virgin. That a branch of our present music, is derived from the minstrels, may readily be granted; but from whom did they derive their skill, and their subjects? Absolute originality is a scarce commodity: and we conjecture, that the minstrels themselves were *descendants* from prior performers of a similar description. The subject deserves, at least, further examination; with a reference to this view of it.

On the whole we announce this work to the *curious* in music with great pleasure. Science must not be sought for in it, unless in an infant state: the pieces it contains will not generally please a modern ear; nevertheless they form a considerable article in the history of music, and may gratify those who are desirous of knowing with what kinds of musical compositions the *amateurs* of former days were delighted.

The compiler closes his remarks by observing that,

By raising from the dust, compositions of great merit in their day, we are enabled to trace the nice gradations, by which music has advanced to its present state of perfection. We perceive the *Faux-bourdon* introducing the *Cantus-functus* and *Counterpoint*; the upper part, broken into quicker notes, becoming *Descant*; and *Descant* in the Fourteenth Century, succeeded by the *Ficta Musica*; afterwards, the practice of music improved, by the admission of the extraordinary semitonic intervals, such as *C sharp*, *E flat*, &c. and this knowledge at length opened the road to the regular combination and resolution of discord with concord. No extraneous fourth was to be found in the Greek scale of tetrachords, not in the Roman diagram of hexachords. So late even as the year 1680, Fux, the famous Chapel-master to the Emperor of Germany, declared *mi contra fa* to be *diabolus*. The disallowances at that time have since been worked up with exquisite taste; but now harmonical modulation is so loaded with semitonic passages, that their use, in determining the key and mode of

composition, is, in some degree lost; for the superior knowledge of instrumental effect, possessed by Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and others, by no means compensates for the want of that manly, open, clear, vocal melody, which characterized the works of Mr. Handel, and of those great masters who wrote in his dignified manner.

On the Sacrifice of Christ; its Nature, Value, and Efficacy, a Discourse, &c. By I. P. Smith, D. D. 8vo. Pp. 97. Price 3s. Conder, London: 1813.

PARTICULAR circumstances have given an importance to this discourse independent of the subject treated on in it, which itself is of the very first importance. Those circumstances are not before us; and if they were, we know not how far it would be our duty to recognize them. We therefore shall consider the discourse, including its subject, as if no rumours relating to it had reached our reporters.

This performance bears evident marks of extensive research and learned labour. It is, perhaps, too learned, for a popular address; it is argumentative and anxious. The writer felt himself surrounded by antagonists; and his sermon might borrow a title from Bishop Horsley, as—*a "Tract in Controversy with A. and B."* The opinions it supports will be opposed by contrary opinions; the learning it displays will be combated by other learning. Testimonies, antient or modern, are rarely uninterruptedly uniform, on any subject; and, therefore, fair analogy and upright common sense, are not seldom our best guides even on enquiries usually deemed critical. When these are available, simplicity is not distant; and conviction closely follows.

Independent of theological dogmata, the subject of Sacrifice is curious and interesting. The rite prevailed as an article of religion throughout the globe, in the remotest ages, in all states of society; and evidently, wherever we trace it, was derived from a prior source. No rational cause can be assigned for its origin. It is an *unnatural* practice. It has nothing in common with any moral principle, or feeling of the human heart. Neither is it pious, devotional, or religious by any natural association of ideas. It is beyond

all doubt of arbitrary appointment,—by whom?—when?—and where?

To answer these questions, we examine with anxiety the most ancient records; but none of them furnishes a history of the institution of Sacrifice. Those of the Greeks mention the rite; but not its origin: those of the Egyptians, so far as our acquaintance with them extends, describe it—but as received from their ancestors: in those of the Hindoos, we find it; and diversified by so many forms, as plainly prove it had existed for ages. The Mosaic narrative demonstrates its antiquity; and associates it with the first family of mankind; but it furnishes no clear history of the original example; and it teaches us by inference, not by direct information.

We are reduced, therefore, to the exercise of reason; and to propositions guided by analogy. If Sacrifice existed as a religious rite among the first family of our race, it is worth our while to enquire what other religious observance is coeval with it? with what was it originally interwoven?—Can we obtain by reflected light that illustration of this obscure but every where prevailing practice, which may guide our opinion, and by possibility, satisfy our curiosity?

We know but one other religious observance of equal antiquity:—the Sabbathical rest. That entered into the scheme of the Creator, for the benefit of his Creature; and for that he made special provision among the ordinances of Heaven.

The planet

Which nightly changes in her circling orb, is a perpetual witness to this; and no man of understanding and information will deny the relevancy of this testimony to that institution. We may ask then, what ideas were connected with the Sabbath?—had they any analogy to those included in Sacrifice?—will they afford any illustration?

The Sabbath was *commemorative*, of time past; *salutary* for time present; and *prefigurative* of time to come. It commemorated that close of creative power, which for want of a better term we call *resting*, in the Creator. It was salutary to man, in all ages; to animals, also, though unconscious of its influence. The heavenly *sabbatism* could be present to

the mind of the Divinity, only; but the allusion to that felicitous futurity was nothing the less real. The unconsciousness of man or of creatures, did not vacate the prefigurative power of the Sabbath.

In an institution coeval with the Sabbath, we should expect to find a certain degree of coincidence with it. But no additional institution can be supposed, without supposing imperfection in the work of the Creator; and unhappily for our race it is but too evident that an infraction of his work, took place very early. This was an *unnatural* event; and required as the mean of commemorating it, an *unnatural* practice. Hence the principle of substitution: life for life. Nothing was dearer to man than his life. A creature was substituted; and the real culprit escaped (for a time at least) the punishment due to his transgression.

Hanc animam volis pro meliora damus.

What, then, did Sacrifice commemorate?—the *PLACABILITY* of the Father of Mercy.

This is the direct language of Sacrifice. This has echoed throughout the world. This lies at the foundation of all Religion. Had not the Deity been deemed placable, no Sacrifice had ever been offered to placate him. Sacrifice was ever held sacred to Deity. Man sinned against man, but did not invoke reconciliation by sacrifice. He proffered restitution; he tendered gifts, valuables of various kinds; but he reserved Sacrifice for God;—because it was a standing memorial of God's placability. The principle (though lost, or forgot) influenced the practice.

But sacrifices were also *salutary* for the time being. Inasmuch as every man, standing before God, felt that he himself personally was either incomplete by defect, a transgressor by excess, or both; he most humbly therefore intreated remission of punishment,—or rather the transfer of punishment from himself, to his victim. How did he obtain this notion of transfer? but by a traditionary idea, never wholly obliterated; and why did he hope for remission, if not from the persuasion of the Divine placability?

As it did not follow that because man saw no reference to what was future in the Sabbath, therefore that reference did

not exist; so it did not follow that because man saw no reference to what was future in Sacrifice, therefore it contained no such reference. And this is the point which it more especially behoves Christian ministers to demonstrate and to press.

We cannot here exhaust the number of resemblances, but it may be remarked that the true ideas of both these rites were either maintained or lost, together. The evidence furnished by the Hindoo *Puranas*, for the existence of the weekly sabbath in the earliest ages, is decisive; and it reaches us accompanied by testimonies of the equal antiquity of sacrifice.

These are proofs sufficient that these institutions may illustrate each other: that they have many features in common. This resemblance strongly points to the same author for both. Both are extremely simple, but extremely comprehensive; in practice clear; but in history obscure; and in predictive significance equally involved in the mists which always bewilder the eye that attempts to penetrate futurity. Gradually, however, the mind of man was taught to speculate on a world of greater repose than this: speculation progressively ventured to indulge itself in hope; hope advanced to expectation, and expectation became confidence:—when? whoever answers this *when?* will find the true notion of "life and immortality" developed and obtained, at the same point of time, as the true notion of sacrifice. The instance is the same for both. They were completed; they were realized together.

It is clearly an error to treat the later accompaniments of sacrifice, as essential to the rite itself: music might accompany sacrifice; but it was not essential to the rite; incense might accompany sacrifice, but it was not essential to the rite. These additions were made, after much that was primitive was forgot. Whether the act of laying on of the hands of the offerer, and making confession of sin, thereby imposing the sin on the victim, was original, is not easily ascertained. Whether that only was considered as a sacrifice, originally, which was wholly consumed by fire, may afford a question. And questions may be raised on various other matters connected with sacrifice; but before they be admitted to bear on the subject of this discourse, it is necessary

to determine whether they enter into the primary idea of the rite, or whether it is not complete without such accessaries. If sacrifice were commemorative of the first sin, [though in time overlooked among worshippers]—if it were expiatory of recent sin, by an understood transfer,—then it becomes necessary to prove the inclusion of these ideas in the death of Christ, in order to prove it a Sacrifice,—an expiatory offering.

The necessity for this is enhanced by the consideration that, in later times distinctions obtained in this rite, and these created confusions; the terms proper to one kind were unadvisedly transferred to others; modern teachers not having instances under observation have erred most grossly in their representations, their language, and their inferences, till at length that is deemed strictly and properly a sacrifice, which was so called by better informed speakers or writers, only by allusion and figure; and thus by desiring to be excessively orthodox, they fail of that simple correctness, which would be their honour, the guide and support of their religious instructions.

The medium of proof on Christian propositions, must be the language of the New Testament. Dr. S. combines a number of passages,—which perhaps had better have been adduced more distinctly. When he quotes “Behold the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world!”—it is impossible to exclude the idea of an expiatory offering. When we read (immediately following in Dr. S.) “Christ, our passover, was sacrificed * for us;”—it raises hesitation; since the passover wanted the distinctive marks of a sacrifice. It certainly was commemorative; but there was no recollection of sin in it—no laying on of hands, and therewith confession—no participation by the altar—no confinement of slaying it, to the priests;—all which, and much more there was in the Lamb, daily offered. Proofs are abundant, without pressing uncertainties into the service. Ransom, redemption, propitiation, substitution, restoration to favour, are often enough connected with the sufferings and death of Christ.

That in our opinion, this discourse errs

* Margin. *Slain*.

by excess of learning, may easily be deduced from what we have said; and we conceive that although this able writer's quotations from Rabbinical and heathen authors are much to his purpose, yet that a more easy, while at the same time a more direct train of argument, more closely importing demonstration, might be imagined, and pursued. When the affirmative can be fairly proved on any question, it is little other than loss of labour and time, to take the trouble of answering negative arguments; under such circumstances they become cavils.

Dr. S. has taken pains to translate several important texts with accuracy. The religious public is obliged to him for it. His version of Daniel ix. 24, 27, deserves insertion.* “Seventy weeks are determined on with regard to thy Holy city, to restrain the rebellion, and to put a complete end to sin, and to make atonement for iniquity, and to introduce a righteousness [which shall be for] ages, and to put a complete end to vision and prophecy, and to constitute the Most Holy One the Messiah. Know thou, and deeply consider [that] from the going forth of the [divine] word for the return and for the rebuilding of Jerusalem, to the Messiah the Leader, shall be seven weeks and sixty two weeks. Thou shalt return, and it shall be rebuilt, both the street and the ruined wall, even in distressful times. And after the sixty two weeks, the Messiah shall be cut off; but not for himself. And the people of a leader to come shall destroy both the city and the Sanctuary; and its end shall be with an invasion, and to the end of the war desolations are determined. Also one week shall confirm the covenant with many; and half a week shall cause sacrifice and offering to cease. And upon the pinnacle shall be the abominations of desolation; and yet he will pour out the consummation determined upon the desolator.”

In his notes Dr. S. supports this rendering, which certainly, is not without its advantages.

He adds reflections on other passages, and more than reflections on many Socinian principles into which we cannot follow him.

* The reader will please to compare it with what occurs in Paganini, Vol. X., p. 833.

Travels through Norway and Lapland, during the years 1806, 1807 and 1808, by Leopold von Buch, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Berlin, translated by John Black; with Notes, &c. by Robert Jameson, F.R.S.E. &c. 4to. Pp. 484. Price £2 2s. Colburn, London, 1813.

We hope and trust that the interest attendant on Norway will not be increased, by "that country becoming the theatre of a bloody war, in which the British nation are pledged to co-operate." We had much rather read of the accession of human inhabitants in places formerly wild and barren, or the increase of families in Lapland itself,—though not our favourite country—or the intercourse, mutually advantageous, of people dwelling in these frozen climes, where but a few years ago dead and dreary silence reigned in absolute dominion. Our author reports several such facts; and states explicitly, that in the farthest north, industry has many advantages over sluggishness, and somewhat more than lives, by exertions deserving of imitation. If those who might benefit by them refuse to engage in such exertions, they may repine and grumble,—as they do; but we cannot pity them, though we must applaud their rivals—their superiors. Not only have we a natural abhorrence of scenes of blood, with all the consequences of hostility; but we learn from M. von Buch, that the partiality of the Norwegians is strong in favour of England; and, Dr. Jameson informs us that the interval since Mr. v. B. travelled has strengthened that feeling; while dislike to the Danes has increased, till Danes and Swedes are beheld with equal aversion, if not hatred. We feel therefore a stronger goodwill than before to the natives of Norway, and most heartily do we wish them peace, plenty and prosperity. May their sovereign of Denmark study their welfare. We have heard that this has not of late been the predominant passion of the Danish Court. It might be expecting too much; but we could wish that ambition had less influence, and duty had more, on the mind of Christian.

An investigator of nature is at war with no race of men: he desires to pursue his occupation in security, and personal safety; the rights of hospitality and some reason-

able facilities in favour of his researches are the limits of his wishes. Who would think of injuring the stranger whose object in passing through a country is merely to contemplate rocks and mountains, rivers, lakes and seas, forests and plains.

Such a man does not travel with design to confine in his own breast the result of his observations; and should he make discoveries, they are such as offer the greatest advantages, and in the first place, to the inhabitants of the districts through which he has passed. Can they do better than receive with kindness the philosopher from whom they may hereafter receive the most beneficial communications? Independent, then, of the favour due from man to man, the scientific traveller has claims which it is infinitely to the advantage of the countries he visits to acknowledge and promote. Our author takes occasion to mention with great respect various gentlemen in the course of his journey who indulged their feelings on his behalf. Only in one or two places does he hint at any reluctance to accommodate him; and those, it must be confessed, tell an unfavourable tale of the fair sex of Lapland, who thought no crime in deluding a husband, by causing him to wander day after day in search of the reindeer, *where they were not*, and in delaying the stranger's journey as the necessary consequence, in defiance of the wishes and remonstrances of the head—but not the *whisper* of the family.

Much greater were M. v. B.'s sufferings from English frigates on his endeavours to cross the Sound when returning homewards; for the Lapland dames were at length softened by a few cheering drops of brandy; but the frigates gave chase more than once or twice, though at last our traveller happily escaped them.

It will naturally strike the reader, that some years have elapsed since these travels were performed; but we believe that we have no later, and that we can have no better information. Our English travellers publish post, as well as ride post: they allow about as many months for the progress of their works through the press, as German travellers allow years. Dr. Thompson returned in October 1812, and published in May 1813. M. von Buch returned in November 1808, and published in 1812. This translation has but very lately appeared.

Our author, by nation a Prussian, in his journey to Norway passed through Hamburg, Holstein and Denmark. He speaks highly of Kiel; whence he sailed in the packet to Copenhagen, at the approach to which capital, the gallant resistance it had made to Nelson was strongly commemorated. That city is not now "the staple of the whole commerce of the north," as it was, before the breaking out of the English war; however, we are pleased to learn that amid all its misfortunes, the principal scientific collections in the town have escaped destruction.

In cities composed of wooden houses the ravages of fire cannot but be extensive. "There is not a town in Norway," says M. v. B. "which has not once at least been burnt to the ground. Whole streets burst into flames at once. Bergen, Drontheim, Sken, are instances; Moss was twice wasted by fire in 1807, Christiania hears the alarm drum as often as others; but the houses being of stone, it has never lost intire streets, and seldom more than ten houses at once."

The fair at Christiania brings many of the different races which people Norway before the eye of a spectator: their appearance forms no bad criterion of the state of manners among them, and of their provincial characters. The description is at least amusing.

For several days before the annual fair, which is held on the 13th of January, the town is filled with country people from all quarters; and figures make their appearance, such as before were not seen in the streets. The strong and robust inhabitant of Goldbrandsdalen, in his long coat of the seventeenth century, and with his little red cap on his head, walks by the side of the comparatively elegant boor of Walders, who, in features and dress, is as unlike him as if he came from beyond the sea. The rich proprietors from Hedemarken pass along as if they were of the interior order of townspeople; and their coats, of home-made cloth, are cut in an antiquated fashion, as is usual in country places. From Oesterdalen, on the Swedish boundaries, appears a higher class of men; but we may easily see, from their carriage, that it is borrowed from their neighbours. On the other hand, we see the rough and almost stupid native of Hallingdalen, in a true national uniform, and the sturdy men of Oevre Tellemarken, still more rough and stupid. They alone yet continue to wear the broad northern girdle round the waist; which the

native of Tellemarken embroiders and ornaments in quite a different manner from the other; and in this girdle they fix a large knife like the Italians, which was formerly as often used by them for attack and warfare as for convenience. They wear a short jacket, with a sort of epaulette on it, and a small cap on the head: thin short leathern breeches contain in the side pockets all the wants of the moment and almost always the important small iron tobacco-pipe. Every step and movement of these men is characteristic and definite. They have only one object in view, and nothing which surrounds them can deaden the eagerness with which they pursue that object. The boor of Fouloug and Moss is far from having this distinct character. Nearer to the town, his business is also more various, and he looks around him with attention and caution to discover any little advantages which may bring him easier and more securely to his end: he no longer lives insulated in his valley, relying on his own individual physical strength, but has become, through common interest and connections, a part of a nation.

This has been effected by the capital: it, and it alone, has effected this diversity among the country people, and it proves to be a capital in gradually burying, and even altogether changing, and extirpating, all nationality through so great an extent. Who would believe that in the times of Harald Haarfager, or Saint Oluf, the people in Guldorandsdalen lived and dressed as at present? Who would suppose that the people of Oesterdalen, and the people of Hedemarken, possessed many remains of those times?

M. v. B. considers "the mass of newly developed good," in modern manners as greatly outweighing the "evils formerly unknown:"—well observing that "a free and happy man is a much more respectable being than a free and happy *Samøiede*."

The harbour of Christiania is covered with ice in the end of November; and this covering frequently extends nine English miles down the bay. About April 24, the waves again begin to beat against the moles of the harbour; the shipowners then lose all patience; and they determine on cutting out a way to sea through the ice.

About fifty men stand opposite one another like an alley; and the space they allow between them corresponds to the breadth of the ship which is to be moved through. They cut along the solid masses of ice as far as their line extends, and then they separate, by cuts across from one line to the other, immense

rectangles of ice, perhaps more than twenty feet in length. A wooden plank is next placed in the cut so opened: the men then all proceed over to the opposite side; some of them press the rectangle of ice with all their might below the water: in the same moment, all the others lay hold of a number of ropes fastened to the board in the opposite cut, and shove the immense loosened mass of ice, with one effort, below the ice which is firm. They then begin to loosen another rectangle. The work proceeds so quickly, that the ship which follows hardly ever stops, and in the space of a few hours makes its way through a covering of two feet of ice for almost five English miles from Christiana to the open water.

The inconveniences of a long winter, felt most severely by the shipping, prove highly advantageous to the boors, who bring their heavy goods to market over the snow in sledges; and to these landmen, nothing is more perplexing than a premature return of spring, which releases the vessels from their imprisonment. They find it impossible to drag over the soft and slippery clay slate hills, those burdens which glide lightly over the snow.

M. v. B. left Christiana for the north, April 21, 1807, to enter on the difficulties of a journey in spring: and many, indeed, they are. The furious winds from the northward are not wholly restrained while, nevertheless, the superficial snow and ice is partly thawed, and the interval between winter and summer is proverbially hazardous to man and horse: carriages are useless; or worse than useless: they are dangerous. The hill of *Harebacken* is 4575 Eng'ish feet above the sea, and 2,130 English feet above the valley of Lessöe. Here our traveller met with resources against the cold, which deserve commemoration.

It seemed as if I had reached the Cloister of St. Bernard. Fogstuen, like the cloister, is one of the highest habitations in the country, and buried in a similar manner in almost perpetual winter. They are here accustomed to strangers suffering from the severity of the frost. They conducted me, in a very friendly manner, into a clean and well-constructed room, exclusively destined to travellers; and the landlord contrived, with admirable dexterity, to kindle such a blazing fire of birch-boughs and flaming twigs, that I soon forgot both ice and snow, and the raging storm without, and from the very bottom of my heart blessed the memory of good King Eystein, who built, in the year 1190, on the

Dovrefeldt, the four "Fieldt-stuer," for the good and welfare of travellers.

They equipped me next morning with a pair of large gloves for my journey, such as are here used in winter in travelling over the Fieldt: they were truly characteristic of the country, being made of sheepskin, and they reached over the elbows almost to the shoulders: they were tied together behind the shoulders with a thong: add to this a sheepskin cap, tied with lappets under the chin, and under the nose, and by which the brow and the eyes are covered: a great woollskin over the body, and sheepskin boots, and the traveller has no longer any thing of a human appearance.

Thus unhumanized what signifies a latitude of 65° or 70°? or what the highest mountain top a traveller can reach?

The learned have, as became them, learnedly discussed the situation of the islands known to antiquity under the title of *Ultima Thulé*. M. v. B. finds them among the islands of Norway in the Bishoprick of Drontheim. Whether in this he be right or wrong, his observations on a peculiar race of men who are settled here, though evidently of foreign extraction, merit notice. If it be true that the fish of this district formerly supplied the market of Carthage, much must we admire the adventurous spirit of the African sailors, and, equally, the industry of the resident inhabitants. On the flat island of Sör Herröe, belonging to the bishop of Drontheim resides a colony of Laplanders, or Finns, as they are here called.

It was an interesting spectacle to us to see, on a Sunday, several hundreds of these amphibious men flocking to church. They are all dressed alike, as if in uniform, in earth-brown frocks, like those of miners, only close on every side except the breast, in the opening of which small blue trimmings run down on both sides. They had large white trousers on above boots, and a red woollen cap on their heads, with a felt hat above it. This is the characteristic dress of the fishermen of Nordland; those of Drontheim, Bergen, and Christiansand do not wear it. Their figure is still more striking. The flat faces, fair hair, which are generally believed to be universal among the inhabitants of Nordland, are not often seen here. On the contrary, I saw, with astonishment, several true Turkish physiognomies, and this was by no means a rarity: noses and bones extremely prominent, black dazzling eyes, and no trace of the fair physiognomy of the Danes. The muscles do not here appear swollen out at the expense of the bones; all the features are sharp and de-

terminate. This brought to my mind the recollection of the endeavour of the worthy Schöning, in a highly learned and instructive treatise, to prove that the Phœnicians in all probability visited these remote regions, and that Carthaginian seamen repaired to the fishery of Lofodden, and conveyed their fish to Africa.* For Thule lies here and no where else, if there was ever such a place: it is certainly not in Iceland, nor between the Orkney and Shetland islands.

Our author wishes that remains of Punic words, if they can now be traced, should be examined in proof of this hypothesis: we wish so too.

The retention of the *Bel-tein* or fire of Eaal, in this country, is certainly not unfavourable to such supposition. Whether it were introduced by the worshippers of Saturn from Africa, or whether they found it already established, the prevalence of this rite beneath the Arctic circle is extremely remarkable.

It was *Hansdagsaften*, the eve of St. John's day. The people flocked together on an adjoining hill, to keep up a St. John's fire till midnight, as is done throughout all Germany and Norway. It burnt very well, but it did not render the night a whit more light. The midnight sun shone bright and clear on the fire, and we scarcely could see it. The St. John's fire has not certainly been invented in these regions, for it loses here all the power and nightly splendour which extends over whole territories in Germany. Notwithstanding this circumstance we surrounded the fire in great good humour, and danced in continual circles the whole night through.

Proceeding Northwards, M. v. B. meets with—what we should not expect, better climate, and improved husbandry. The fact is extraordinary: and the race of men by which it is accomplished, is more extraordinary still.

Alten is not only the most agreeable, the most populous, and the most fertile district in Finmark, but also the only one in which agriculture is carried on—the most northern agriculture of the world. This merit is due to the Quäns in Alten. Before they appeared the cultivation of grain had never been tried. They may now have inhabited these vallies for nearly a century; and they brought along with them diligence and industry into the country. They were very probably driven

out by the war of Charles XII. and especially by the cruel havoc made by the Russians in Finland of their flocks and herds. They went higher and higher north, till at last they passed beyond Torneo, and first descended into Alten about the year 1708. The first emigrations were followed by others; and since that period they have to the great advantage of Lapland perpetually continued, to such a degree that the Laplanders themselves, not without reason, are in fear that the Quäns will at last take possession of the whole of their country, and drive them completely out. This they might easily prevent if they were to follow the example of the Quäns, and select constant habitations, and cultivate the ground. The Quäns still resemble their ancestors; they live in the very same manner, and observe the same customs. They speak exactly the same Finnish language which is spoken throughout all Finland, and which bears less resemblance to the Laplandic (or the Finnish, as it is called in Finmark) than the Swedish bears to the German (Leem. S. S. 10, 11.) Their houses are wholly constructed, for the most part, like those in Finland, and in quite a different manner from those of the Norwegians. The greatest part of the house consists in a large room, the *Perle*, which reaches up to the roof. On one side there is a large furnace, without a chimney, which takes in the greatest part of the wall. The smoke from the furnace rises up towards the roof, descends along the walls, and issues out through several quadrangular openings in the remaining walls, about three feet from the ground. When the fire is burnt out, they shut up the furnace and collect a Syrian warmth in the *Perle*. The upper part of the furnace serves for the sweating baths, every where used in Finland and Russia. In their dress alone the Quäns do not differ from the Laplanders; in their manners they completely differ. The Quäns are the most civilized inhabitants of Finmark, not even excepting the Norwegians. They are distinguished for their understanding: their comprehension is easy and rapid, and they do not dislike to work. Hence they easily learn all the trades which are necessary for ordinary establishments; and the progress they are capable of yet making in agriculture, and, consequently, in the arts of life, is proved by the peasants of Torneo, Uleaborg, and Cajaneborg. Even the pernicious influence of a sea life, the expectation of profit, without laying by any thing for times of want, has never manifested itself among the Quäns to the extent which it has among the Norwegians and Finns; and hence it is possible enough that they will, in time, not only drive the Finns from their districts, but also the Norwegians themselves. The prosperity of the country will lose nothing by it. Why

* Kiöbenhavns Eidskabs Selsk. Skrift. Tom. IX. Four days journey to the south-east, a great fishery was formerly carried on in the Straits, and the fish salted and taken to Carthage.—p. 162.

this people is called Quäns here is as little known as the origin of *Lappe* and *Finner*; but they are all equally ancient. The oldest Icelandic Sages speak of Quäns and Quänland. The oldest geographer of the North, Adam Von Bremen, had heard something of this country, but being unacquainted with the correct Icelandic writers, he was deceived by the name: he transformed Quäner into *Quiner* (women,) and Quänland into *Quindeländ* (the land of women;) and he was hence induced to lay down here an Amazonian country, which the native writers never dreamt of. This was eagerly laid hold of by Rudbeck and his scholars, who imputed to this Amazon land all that the Greek writers had related of the Seythian Amazons.

What hazards surround an hypothesis! — Or rather, on what a slender basis do ingenuity and learning sometimes erect most gorgeous structures of speculation! Into what errors a mistake of some imperfectly informed, though well intentioned writer, misleads his brethren! — even to infer the existence of whole nations of a single sex—of women!

Time may see other colonists on these once desert coasts. We discover with pleasure the increasing intercourse between place and place. The Russians from Archangel bring meal to Hammerfest, to "Qualsund, to Jelmöe, to Harvig, and to every quarter." This they barter with the Finns for fish: and being unable to spend his meal in buying brandy, as he would were it money, the Finn takes it home to his family, and it becomes their support through the dreary months of darkness and winter. This trade began in 1742: it was—*contraband*! Since 1789, however, it is allowed in Finmark; but still is *contraband*! in Nordland. Notwithstanding edicts and *arrêts* it is so advantageous and *natural* that it spreads. The Russians supply Finmark with hemp, flax, tow, sail-cloth, linen, tar, nails, ironmongery, and even with masts, logs and deals. They receive in return herrings, hides, eider-down, cloth, cotton, sugar, coffee, brandy, &c.—In short, "Finmark is very glad to see every year the arrival of the Russians; and it is possible enough that the province could no more bear to be deprived of the assistance of Russia, than fortunately the fishers of Archangel could bear to be deprived of Finland." This is as it should be: a commerce mutually beneficial; it even benefits the capital, Copenhagen, to which

city 7,000 *log*, were sent in one cargo from poor unproducing Finmark!

The Finns may be divided into *Sea-Finns*, and *Land-Finns*. The former see more of the world than the latter; and their *gammes*, or clod built cabins, comprise a greater number of conveniences. The *Land-Finns* so frequently change their residence, that property becomes a burden: a few stakes is all they can afford to consider as their *fixed* establishment; the rest they carry with them, from place to place. We have already noticed M. v. B's report of the superiority of the Quans over the Finns: and he takes occasion to repeat the remark, and to discuss the advantages resulting from this distinction. "So long," says he, "as the Finns shall be possessed of their rage for brandy, nothing can be expected from them that tends to improvement:—The merchants themselves confess that not less than 27 to 30 rix-dollars is annually consumed by a Finn in brandy:—more than half his earnings! Hence imbecility of body and mind, brutality, exhaustion and premature death. Not so the Quän: because agriculture consists of a series of occupations which exercises his attention, and makes him look with an anxious eye at the beginning of the year towards the end of it."—Our author abandons the character of the older Finns as hopeless: but he discerns some traits in the younger Finns, which partake of kindness and humanity, and which he thinks capable of improvement.

But this also requires distinctions to be made. The Laplander (who is of the same nation as the Finn) when he devotes his life to pastoral cares, and the superintendence of his rein deer, lives comfortably enough, in point of food, at least, while the fisherman is much his inferior. A hundred rein-deer, is a starving property; four hundred marks a substantial man. Our author saw no flock under three hundred; and this number denotes "moderate prosperity."

But,—it would be injustice to this very intelligent and inquisitive traveller not to give as much of his account as our space will allow, in his own words. Under the intention, therefore, of resuming our report on his work, which contains many subjects well deserving examination, we proceed to bring our readers acquainted with one of the best accounts—per-

haps the best account, of the great Norway fishery that has come under their notice. Were this the only meritorious part of M. v. B.'s volume (which it is not) it would form an honorable distinction.

Lödingen is scarcely 23 English miles from Vaage, the central point, and chief place of all the fisheries of the North.—The number of boats that assembles here is nearer to 4,000 than to 3,000: each manned by four or five persons. . . . Besides these more than 300 vessels each carrying seven or eight men. So that the multitude of men amounts to more than 20,000. The source of the wealth of Bergen lies principally here. . . . Every boat, at an average, catches 3,000 head of fish: many catch 7,000 or 10,000. The whole may be about 16,000,000 large tusk or cod: amounting to nearly 600,000 *vog* (36lbs.) valued at 600,000 rix dollars.

The number of fishermen is never limited by the abundance of the fish. The fishery has hitherto remained an open field for every comer, and no complaints have even yet been heard that the poor have had their usual supply diminished by those who were more wealthy than themselves; neither have the inhabitants of Nordland ever asserted that they were obliged to share their expected supply with new fishermen from the south. While almost all the other fisheries of Norway gradually lose their reputation, Lofodden has been in the same high estimation for a thousand years; and there has never yet been an example of the failure of the fishery.

The peaceable and benevolent King Eystein, brother of Sigurd the crusader, gave orders, about the year 1120, for building a church here (*nardi i Vagan á Balogalandi*), and a number of fishing huts around, that poor people might assemble here and procure a living; an erection of which he himself boasts to his brother, and which he extols above all the splendid warlike exploits of Sigurd in Greece, and at the head of the Constantinopolitan army; for, he adds, these men will tell, even in distant ages, that a King Eystein once lived in Norway (*Heimskringla* III. 248.) A town was attempted to be built in later times at Vaage (1388,) but the attempt failed, probably on account of the difficulty of the first beginnings. What keeps the fish so constantly among these islands, while they are much less constant in their visits to all the other places on the coast? When we consider the singular situation of Lofodden, the long range of islands, which, as it were, inclose an inland sea, connected with the great ocean, merely by narrow channels between the islands, it appears evident that the most obvious cause of their arrival is repose, and the protection of the sheltering mountains from the storms of the

sea. They make their appearance only at spawning time, when this repose is essentially necessary for them.

In the Söndmör it was also well known that the fish left the banks, which lay thirty or thirty-five English miles out at sea, for the openings between the islands, when they were too much disturbed by the storms (*Siröm* I. 318.) But why do they approach the banks towards the land, where the sea is at least sixty, eighty, and sometimes above one hundred fathoms deep? Why do they not spawn in the bottom of the Northern Ocean itself, as this ocean hardly reaches a greater depth than six or eight hundred fathoms? We can assign no other cause than the greater oppression which they suffer in this depth. Or do they seek, in spawning time, a warmer water at Vaage, for it is possible that the current which ascends from the south up the coast heats the Westfjord considerably in winter; and it was singular enough that in the night when we crossed the Westfjord, the thermometer, above two English miles from land, stood in the salt water at 42°. 63, where in the middle of the Fjord, it stood at 46°. 6 of Fahrenheit. The fish enter from the north by Rastnund, between Hindöe and Öest-Vaage, and less frequently by Grimström between Öest and West-Vaage. They then repair to three or four banks in particular, where they collect in millions, and where they wait the coming of the fishermen. The males frequent the deepest places, and the females select places several fathoms higher. . . . When they reach the ground on which they spawn, the males sink to the bottom, and emit their smelts; the females follow, and let their roes fall into the smelts. They remain there no longer, but immediately return to the ocean, either in quest of the herrings, or to the unknown regions of the great deep. The fishery is therefore confined within the limits of a few weeks. The period at which the fish arrive is not known to a day, but it seldom happens before the middle of January, or later than the end of February. All is over with April.

As all the fishermen cast their nets a few years ago at a uniform depth of from eighty to one hundred fathoms, they were not a little astonished, on drawing them, to find that they had caught nothing. An old experienced fisherman of Helgeland, who witnessed this, left them, and placed his net a number of fathoms higher up. In a short time his boat was filled with males; he placed it still higher, and the following days he caught only females; and he derived a great profit from his undertaking. The fish had perceived the net before them, and proceeded higher up; but still they had not deviated from their course.

Three methods are principally used to catch the fish;—nets, lines (liners), and hand lines,

The most important undoubtedly is the net fishing, and it is at present in general use. The net is about twenty fathoms in length, with meshes of a few inches in size; the depth is not above seven or eight feet. From the under border of this grated wall a number of cords hang with stones fastened to them, which sink the net in the sea; the stones fasten the net to the ground, and the length of the dependent cords determines the depth in the water at which the net is to be kept; for on lengthening the cords the net rises higher, and on shortening them it sinks nearer to the bottom. Similar cords are fastened to the upper part of the net, which are preserved on the surface, where they come in contact with it by fastening pieces of light wood to them (*Kavler*), by which means the net is also kept in a perpendicular direction in the water. The net is thus placed like a wall against the course of the fish. The inland inhabitants of a country would hardly at first suppose it possible to catch a great number of fish in this manner without enclosing them as in a sack, and extracting them environed in such a manner. The reason of the capture lies in the violence of the tusk in its course: he runs with all the force of his course among the meshes; but his bulky body cannot follow the head; the fish then wishes to get back; but the long and small pectoral fins oppose this like two steel springs, by which means he remains caught in the mesh. The fisherman generally sets his nets in the evening at the twilight, and draws them in the morning at day-break; the whole net is then frequently covered with fish, and the boat is speedily filled. If the net were higher it would frequently be unable to sustain the weight of the fish. Even at present they find every precaution necessary in the drawing of their nets. In the water the fish lose the greatest part of their weight: it appears then an easy thing to draw up the net; but as soon as the cod comes above the water, he employs his whole strength against the meshes, and would tear them and effect his escape, if a second fisherman did not, as soon as he touches the surface of the water, drive an iron hook into his belly, and drag him with it into the boat. This net fishing is impossible by day; for even when the nets are sixty or eighty fathoms beneath the surface, they are seen by the fish, who avoid them. It has therefore always been the custom, and it is expressly ordered in the royal edict, that nets shall only be set in the evening, and drawn in the morning; but this has no great influence at Vaage; for the days in February, under the 68th degree of latitude, are not very long. It is owing to these nets that the number of fishers in Lofodden is limited. Since their introduction (not yet a full half century) they have begun to want room. Every one en-

deavours to set his nets in the most advantageous places; some from south to north, others away from these from east to west. Hence arise numerous disorders and quarrels; and the government was under the necessity, as it appears for the first time since Lofodden was frequented by fishermen, of regulating, by a law of police, the order of fishery.

The introduction of nets in fishing has very considerably changed the condition of the inhabitants of the Norwegian coast; for by that means the quantity of fish taken has been at least doubled. This custom is not old. Claus Niels Slining, a merchant in Borgund in the Söndmör, was the first who introduced nets, in the year 1685. It immediately excited a general outcry against him. The advantage was undoubted and clear, and could never be equalled by the hook. But to procure nets was attended with an expence which could only be borne by the rich. All the fishermen therefore stood out against them; and all their acuteness was displayed in pointing out the prejudicial effects of the net fishery. But the richer people and the merchants did not regard the outcry, and the use of the nets became daily more general. The practice became at length almost universal; and the war for and against the nets was long carried on with an unusual degree of fury. It came to a law-suit: and after an accurate investigation into all the circumstances, it was decided that nets were not only not prejudicial, but also more useful.

Nets made their way very lately up to Nordland. Bishop Gunnerns, in 1768, relates that they had been but a very short time in use there, and especially in Raffesund. In 1728, when Ström wrote his last treatise on net-fishing, the contest was still carried on here with all the violence against its prejudicial influence that took place in the beginning of the century in the Söndaör. They are now pacified respecting it in Nordland; but at this present time (1807), the question which has been so often decided is now under investigation in Finmark. The presiding magistrate (Amtman) there, who is since dead, deemed it necessary, in the year 1806, to prohibit nets from being set in the rich fishing station at Loppén. They had been only introduced there a few years before: they have not probably yet made their way beyond Wardohuus; and even the Russians, in other respects the best and most assiduous fishermen of the north, make but little use of them.

Lines can only be used at the bottom of the sea, whereas nets can be set at any depth. A line consists of three pieces, of which the middle one lies extended along the bottom of the sea, and kept down with stones; the two other pieces ascend from the ends of the other, and indicate at the surface the place

where the line is lying in the sea. This middle piece is generally some hundred fathoms, and often whole miles in length, and at the distance of every second fathom a strong hook is fixed, so that in general several hundred hooks are fastened to one line. The line is left to remain for a day or a night at the bottom of the sea, and then drawn up with the fish, which have swallowed the hook, and are caught by it in the belly. In this manner several hundred fish may be caught by one line; and hence this mode of fishing is also very general.

The sea harbours, however, to the great annoyance of the fisher, a number of other animals, which, as well as the fish, snap at the bait on the hook, and which are sometimes not caught, but at other times remain on the hook to the great increase of the fisher's distress, on account of the failure of his endeavours. The most troublesome of them appears to be a small species of sea-crab called *Aat*, the general food of the fish, which completely devour the bait from the hook. To prevent this, the line is not suffered to remain long at a time on the ground, where the *Aat* is supposed to be in great numbers. It is impossible, however, to prevent even in that case, a number of star-fish (*Korstrold*, cross-devil) from fastening themselves on the hooks and keeping back the fish, instead of which the fisher draws them up along with the line. This is another disagreeable consequence not experienced in the net fishing. It may be a matter of wonder, therefore, that nets have not every where superseded the use of lines; but the latter are still used on account of their being less expensive. The nets, too, are exposed to many risks by which the fishers not unfrequently lose them altogether: the storms also very often find their way to the bottom where the net lies, upset the stones, and carry all along with them into the sea; or the *Kavler*, which keep the upper ends of the net at the surface, get penetrated by the salt water, when they sink, and draw along with them the net to the bottom. It is very frequently, too, torn from the multitude and size of the fish.

This is certainly a curious picture of the power of custom. What struggles has improvement to make in its course, whether among the manufacturing tribes of England, or the hardy, laborious, and venture some, but surely inconsiderate fishermen of the boisterous shores of Norway! We feel a sensible pleasure in reporting that the best hooks are made in England, and are highly valued.

Here we must suspend our Report, to resume it on the first opportunity.

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The present State of Portugal, and of the Portuguese Army, with an Epitome of the Ancient History of that Kingdom, a Sketch of the Campaigns of Marquis Wellington, &c. By Andrew Halliday, M.D. 8vo. pp. 452. Price 12s. Clarke, Edinburgh; 1812.

IN 1811 Dr. Halliday published what might properly enough be called Notes made on the spot, of Observations on the conduct of the Medical Department of the Portuguese Army. Those who know to what degree that army had been neglected in all its branches, and the little efficiency to be found throughout it, will not be surprised to learn that the medical management of it, was rendered a vehicle of favouritism rather than a medium of consolation and cure to the subjects entrusted to its sympathy. This part of the present volume is undoubtedly by much the most interesting, and the most instructive. Our instruction is however derived from the afflictive information communicated by the Doctor. He describes the whole of the higher appointments as *complete sinecures*. The Physician-General had retired on full pay, and his duty was done by a gentleman also retired, who acted by *deligado*. The Surgeon-General had emigrated to the Rio Janeiro with his prince, and his deputy did no duty: the Condutor fiscal, had an assistant, who did the duty. The physicians of brigades never saw the troops;—and in general, the medical officers were traceable only *in*, and *by*, the pay lists of the treasury! In the district where a physician can be had the law prevents a surgeon from interfering; and in favour of the apothecaries, he is forb'd from compounding drugs. He might indeed perform operations, and dress wounds—had he but the necessary instruments! The sick soldier, therefore, was left to nature: the commanding officer had done *n's* duty in appointing a medical man;—who was probably in the retinue of some grandee at court; not in the barracks, nor the hospital. "The only person in the country who possessed sufficient virtue and resolution to reform the department, and whose abilities were equal to the task, was confined in the dungeons of the Inquisition——!" Does not this justify our assertion, that the information com-



municated by the Dr. is afflictive? At length, under Sir W. C. Beresford twelve British *Surgeons*, with an Inspector of Hospitals, were appointed; but the latter, Dr. McGregor, did not proceed on the service. The Portuguese contempt for this branch of the profession has been hinted at, and these gentlemen were thought incompetent because reported as — *Surgeons!* —

Supplies were at length obtained from England—of hospital bedding—surgical instruments and apparatus, medicines and materials, to the great improvement of the hospital establishment, and hospital practice.

The practice of the faculty in Portugal, appears to have been equally feeble with the means at their disposal: decoctions of herbs; mixtures, seldom; pills, rarely; purgatives, never; and the lancet not at all. "They have no idea of the use of the cold bath in fever; and so afraid are many of exposing the patient to the air, that the beard was seldom or never allowed to be shaved; and I have known, says Dr. H., a physician visit a sick soldier in the hospital for two months, without ever thinking of ordering his hands and face to be washed, or even suggesting a change of linen."

Hence we may obtain a tolerably distinct idea of the state of medicine in Portugal, generally; and of army practice in particular. But we extract a few hints from Dr. H.'s remarks on other subjects also. We shall find mismanagement inscribed on every department of the public service.

In providing for the wants of the army, the commissaries were seldom possessed of ready money.

The Store-keeper, to please the Junta in Lisbon, endeavoured to purchase the different articles of provision at the lowest rate; and, as the poor farmer either could not or would not sell at the price offered, the officers commanding brigades, or regiments, were obliged to have recourse to military force, and what could be found was dragged forth and given to the troops. What was seized in this way, and generally what was bought by the Portuguese Commissaries, was paid for by bills upon the Junta in Lisbon; these bills, even in the best times, were seldom taken up till twelve months after they were due, and in the present state of the Kingdom, they were considered as actually worth nothing. Every art was therefore

used by the farmer to bury and conceal his grain; and it has not unfrequently happened, that the army has been starving for want of provisions, when the country, nay the very village where they were quartered, was full of it.

It was from these hidden stores that Massena drew the greater part of his supplies during the time that he remained in the possession of Santarem, and which were discovered to him, for the most part, by the serjeants who had assisted in the concealment, and who were bribed to this villainy.

The punishments inflicted on the army were cruel: the soldier received a number of "*pangadas*" or strokes with the flat of a corporal's sword—the corporal was charged *every face strokes*; and was attacked by the serjeant major, if he did not lay on with all his strength.

Marshal Beresford, being early convinced of the horrid nature of this punishment, ordered a small cane to be used instead of the sword, which, though still keeping up the national method of punishing, deprived it of its fatal consequences. When his Excellency took the command of the army, the officers and non-commissioned officers were in the habit of kicking and buffeting the poor soldiers on every occasion, and I believe, long custom had made striking the soldiers lawful; he, however, set his face most decidedly against this abominable practice. It was also so repugnant to the feelings of British officers, that those who were appointed to command regiments immediately put a stop to it, and I believe now an officer is scarcely ever known to lift his hand or cane to a soldier. In former times, the internal economy of the regiments and companies was but little attended to; and though the soldier was robbed and pillaged by his serjeant and Fusil, he seldom could procure any redress; but when the British officers joined this service, they endeavoured to make the soldiers feel that they were men; and it was by attending to their complaints, and endeavouring to have justice done to every one, and by giving the soldier a confidence in himself and in his officers, that the army has been brought to its present high state of discipline.

This contributes to explain the cause of the animation acknowledged on all hands to pervade the present Portuguese soldier. He is now all emulation; and under British officers, the Lusitanian troops have done—what their Gallic oppressors never believed them capable of doing. Whether Dr. H. is accurate in his conception as to the radical cause of this spirit, is

more than we can say, but we doubt not, his sentiments are drawn from observation.

The regular army of Portugal was, as already stated, in a low condition. The Militia is formed of farmers and inhabitants of the country: the *Ordenanza* is the armed peasantry, governed by laws peculiar to itself; but bearing a striking resemblance to the formation of the Irish rebels in 1798. Each company is divided into squads of 25 men, commanded by a corporal well acquainted with every individual of them. The captain has his own colours, and a drummer.

These companies are formed, it must be observed, of the lower classes of the people; the higher classes, and all those who are able to keep a horse, are formed into troops, and are called the Mounted *Ordenanza*. The troops and companies are trained to arms by their respective captains, once or twice a month, and twice in every year the whole force of the district is assembled by the captain-major, and inspected by him. The manner in which the *Ordenanza* of the district are called together on an emergency, is somewhat similar to that used for the assembling of the clans in the Highlands of Scotland in feudal times.

Every man in the kingdom is a soldier of one sort or other, and obliged to have arms in his possession, either for the defence of the particular spot on which he exists, or of the state of which he is a member; those peasants who have not fire-arms have pikes, or a long pole with a bayonet fixed on one end. During the last three years, the *Ordenanza* of Portugal have cut off an immense number of the French troops. Instances of their cruelty are frequently repeated; but if we consider for a moment the sufferings which they have undergone, the ruin which has been heaped upon them by the invading army, their conduct must cease to appear as cruel: can a father see his house burnt, his goods pillaged, and his daughters violated, and not sigh for revenge? Indeed, I am more astonished at the very great moderation of the Portuguese peasantry, than at the cruelties which I have heard recounted.

The general character of the population though mixed is honourable. Says Dr. H.

The mass of the inhabitants of large cities, led away by their passions and their vices, are nearly the same in every country; and although they may influence the revolutions in a nation, a virtuous and loyal peasantry will, at all times, give stability to a throne. In this respect Portugal is peculiarly blessed, for the little intercourse which is kept up between different parts of the nation has en-

tirely prevented the spreading of corruption to any great extent; and in the interior we find a happy, contented, and loyal race of inhabitants, among whom Christianity exists in somewhat of its primitive purity, and who are blessed with a truly large portion of the milk of human kindness. Amidst all the wild and revolutionary speculations of the last twenty-five years, they have remained alike firm to their religion and their Prince, and have baffled every attempt of enlightened and intriguing revolutionists to convert them; and no Sovereign on earth is more truly beloved by his subjects, than JOHN, Prince Regent of Portugal. I do not speak at present from the reports or information of others; I have travelled over the greater part of Portugal, and have been a frequent and admiring witness of both their loyalty and devotion. There is a class of Portuguese, however, among whom every species of low cunning and intrigue is prevalent to a great degree. The origin of these vices may be traced to the unjust and tyrannical measures resorted to in the days of King Manuel, for the conversion and extirpation of the Jews; and their preservation is, in some respects, owing to the inquisitorial persecutions which the New Christians have suffered in every succeeding age. But, as these persecutions are at an end, it is to be hoped that their effects will soon pass away, and sincerity and confidence be restored among every class of citizens.

These hopes it will be the happiness of Portugal to see realized. In fact, the distinctions hitherto maintained among the people have tended to the injury of the state, for the most part, though otherwise meant: on one of these particulars the Dr. ventures a noticeable speculation.

I have been led to believe, that the law which prevents intermarriages in Portugal has tended to weaken the mental as well as bodily powers of the higher classes; for in all nations where the nobility are prevented from intermarrying with the people, the former will infallibly degenerate. The oak, though it flourish for ages in the soil where it is planted, will at last cease to grow. The possession of absolute power by the monarch is also unfavourable to the preservation of truth and honesty in his court; and the system of private or secret denunciations (first introduced by the Court of Inquisition,) has been the cause of many cruel and unjust proceedings against innocent unoffending individuals.

These are serious evils. The times however, by removing the Inquisition, restore the new Christians to liberty: the patriotic services of the middling classes, will we trust, not only stimulate the no-

bility to deeds of desert and fame, but will be allowed as good titles to improve their mental and bodily powers; while the general loyalty of the natives will emulate that of ancient ages. From the historical part of Dr. H.'s book, we select a striking instance of this ancient loyalty of the Portuguese. It occurred about 1230.

The steady loyalty and valour of Ferdinand Pacheco, and Martin de Freitas, the one chief magistrate of Celorica, and the other of Coimbra, deserve to be particularly mentioned in this place. Pacheco defended his city against all the forces of the Regent, and De Freitas refused to deliver the keys entrusted to him to any but the king from whom he received them. During the siege of Coimbra, the Alcaide was informed of the death of the king by the Regent; but this he refused to credit, unless permitted to proceed to Castile to ascertain the fact with his own eyes. The Regent accordingly permitted him to go; and it is recorded of this hero, that, putting the keys of the city into the hands of the deceased king, his master, he thus addressed him, "Sir, while I believed you were alive, I exposed myself to every danger, suffered every misery of hunger and thirst: I ate leather and drank urine, that I might support your interests, and prove to you my loyalty. Now that you are dead, I here deliver to your Majesty the keys of that city which were entrusted to me. I can now relate to the brave citizens of Coimbra that your Majesty is no more, and that they may indeed acknowledge Don Alfonso for their king, without failing in that allegiance which they owed to you."

The following hint is worth pursuing by those who delight in antiquarian and recondite examinations.

For a number of years past, the sea has been encroaching upon the neck of land which runs between the Atlantic and the river Sado, opposite the town of St. Ubes, and the ruins of a city of considerable extent are very visible. These ruins are now called Troia, and are said to be the remains of the ancient city of Cetobriga, which was destroyed by an earthquake about seventy years before Christ. Fable says, that this was the city which Tubal founded; that it was named Set Tubal, "the gathering of Tubal;" and that, when it was destroyed, the surviving inhabitants fled to the opposite side of the river, and founded the present town. It is evident, that whatever may have been the origin of this city, it has been buried under the earth for many centuries, as the sand has accumulated in many places some hundred feet above the tops of the houses; and in ge-

neral, it is about thirty feet under the surface. At low water, regular and extensive streets can be traced, and many of the houses are of a large size. When I visited these ruins in 1810, I picked up two or three brass coins evidently Roman, but in too mutilated a state to distinguish accurately the reign in which they had been struck. Several vessels of silver and gold have been found, and some of them are in the possession of the governor of St. Ubes, Don Rodrigo de Lancastre. I recommend the ruins of Troia as well deserving of a visit from the Antiquarian.

*A Tour in Teesdale; including Rokeby, and its Environs. Small 12mo. Pp. 96. Wilson, York; Longman and Co., London: 1813.*

FORMERLY a Poet thought only of employing the Printer, the Stationer and the Bookseller; afterwards it became his duty, or at least his interest to employ the Engraver; and here stopped the influence of our greatest writers, Dryden, Pope, and others. But now, a Poet, has only to announce a work founded on topographical tradition, or applicable to topographical station, and he gives movement in addition to the artists before mentioned, to the learned and industrious, the ingenious and ingenuous, the footman or pedestrian, the horseman or cavalier, the post-chaise or the curricule, all flock to survey the scenes which have acquired celebrity and immortality from his pen. In short, it might prove a good speculation in this age of experiment, should some spirited innkeeper desire a poet of eminence to take for his subject, the range of mountains, the ever flowing well, the cascade, or the lake, in the direct way to which stands his house of entertainment. A very pretty romantic story already belongs to it; or if not, nothing is easier than to make one. It has native charms in abundance; or if not, to persuade the world to see them where nature has denied them, is the very essence and quintessence of a poetical spirit. A little more of this, and a Poet must be a fool who does not live by his trade; for to suppose that he should sing at this rate for nothing!—

But this is a word to the wise: nay more, it is instruction to the learned. The profane must be excluded from this; the seal of Alexander must be pressed on the lips of Hephæstus; and therefore

here we close our introduction, which has, however, no slight connection with the little unassuming volume under our eye.

Not long ago we noticed a description of the Trosachs, Lake Katrine, and parts of Perthshire, because Mr. Walter Scott had sung the Trosachs and Lake Katrine, in singing his Lay of the Lady of the Lake. Since then the same Bard has condescended to immortalize Rokeby, and this Tour in Teesdale follows in the train of his versification. As may be supposed it directs the Tourist who wishes to visit the localities, where to leave his carriage, or his horse, where to take his guide, and where he may order his mutton. It directs him the nearest way or the best way, to the objects most deserving his notice; and performs the office of *Cicerone* with readiness and diligence.—But what are those to do who are forced to stay at home, and mind their business? why, they must be content to find in our pages an extract or two from this Tour in Teesdale:—let those who meditate the journey take the book in their pockets.

Rokeby Park, the seat of Mr. Morritt, the entrance to which is at the foot of Greta Bridge, cannot be passed without a visit. The needle-work, imitating painting, in rival excellence with the celebrated productions of Miss Linwood; and many curious antiques collected in the vicinity, will attract the fair and the antiquary. The beauty of the place will do more than that for the tourist; whilst to the lover of poetry, Rokeby, immortalized by the strains of Scott, will be for ever dear. If, however, the enthusiast should expect to see the extensive hall of a Feudal Chief, he will be disappointed. The hand of far other times marks the abode of "the Knight of Rokeby."

The present residence was built by Sir Thomas Robinson, but has not a very pleasing or elegant appearance: the façade being disproportioned in its parts, and the whole of the basement much too low. The object of the architect has evidently been to gain the noble drawing-room on the second floor; in which not only the height of the lower apartments, but the size of those adjoining (and, of course, much real ease and convenience) have been sacrificed. The approach to the house is well contrived. The road leads through an avenue into the park, and, gently sweeping to the right, is brought along an extremely fine range of lofty trees, in a graceful bend, to the top of a rising ground, where the house is first seen. The grounds are well laid out, and afford many delightful walks: that

called the Rock-walk, under a precipice, by the brawling Greta, is particularly pleasant.

"A stern and lone, yet lovely road,  
As e'er the foot of Minstrel trode!  
Broad shadows o'er their passage fell,  
Deeper and narrower grew the dell;  
It seemed some mountain, rent and riven,  
A channel for the stream had given,  
So high the cliffs of limestone grey  
Hung beetling in the torrent's way,  
Yielding along their rugged base,  
A flinty foot-path's niggard space;  
Where he who winds 'twixt rock and wave,  
May hear the headlong torrent rave,  
And like a steed in frantic fit  
That flings the froth from curb or bit,  
May view her chafe her waves to spray,  
O'er every rock that bars her way;  
Till foam-globes on her eddies ride,  
Thick as the schemes of human pride,  
That down life's current drive again,  
As frail, as fothy, and as vain.  
The cliffs, that rear the haughty head  
High o'er the river's darksome bed,  
Were now all naked, wild, and grey,  
Now waving all with greenwood spray;  
Hero trees to every cravice clung,  
And o'er the dell their branches hung;  
And there all splintered and uneven,  
The shivered rocks ascend to heaven;  
Oft too the ivy swathed their breasts;  
And wreathed its garland round their crest;  
Or from the spires bade loosely flare  
Its tendrils in the middle air.  
As pennons wont to wave of old  
O'er the high feast of Baron bold,  
When revelled loud the feudal rout,  
And the arched halls return their shout—  
Such and more wild is Greta's roar,  
And such the echoes from her shore,  
And so the ivied banners gleam,  
Waved wildly o'er the brawling stream."

Rokeby, Canto 2d.

A small tea-room fitted up with exquisite taste, and a rude and apparently ancient bridge of one arch, decorate this truly romantic spot.—Glimpses of Mortham Tower on one side, and of the ruins of an Abbey on the other, are caught in different points, both from the house and the grounds; and, upon

the whole, though the place is small, it is full of beauty, and possesses more attractions for the casual visitor, than many others of more extent, and greater pretensions.

But if the visitor be disappointed by not finding in Rokeby the extensive hall of a feudal chief, he may be gratified in another part of his tour; for within the compass of his excursion is said to be the noblest monument remaining, as to preservation, at least, of feudal times.

Raby Castle, whose embattled appearance will have excited the curiosity of the traveller on his road from Selaby, is the seat of the Earl of Darlington, and was once the baronial mansion of the powerful Nevilles, Earls of Westmoreland. This is one of the most perfect remains in the kingdom of the style of building in feudal times. The Danish monarch is said to have been the founder of this magnificent pile, which is by no means improbable, for certainly it has claims to remote antiquity. It was castellated by license in the 14th century, and seems to have belonged antecedently to the Bulmers; by one of whom it may have been repaired or enlarged; the letters *B B* appearing upon a tower of remarkable structure, and from which a bas relief in stone of a bull bearing the insignia of Neville, was sometime since removed to the farm-house in the park. Another tower bears the denomination of Clifford's Tower; but from what occasion does not appear. On the forfeiture of the estates of the sixth Earl of Westmoreland, who was party to a conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth, this princely domain came to the ancestor of the present family. The upper hall is in its original state, such as it was, (except as to its furniture,) with the gallery of the minstrels, when 700 knights, who held of the baron, attended in it to do him homage. Its extent produces that grand and imposing effect on the imagination, which at once recalls the manners of past times, and almost comprehends, in the picture before you, that of the illustrious dead, in all their martial accoutrements, and attendant trains, performing the impressive solemnity.—The lower, or entrance-hall, (equally striking in its kind,) was rebuilt by the late Earl. Visitors of the family, after passing under several gloomy gateways, are set down here from their carriages at the drawing-room door. The sight of this hall, when lighted for the reception of company, and the uncommon mode of introduction, is inconceivably magnificent.

So much for baronial antiquities! But the beauties of nature must come in for their share of homage, also; and this tour would be imperfect without them.

Description must always in common politeness fall short of fact; but description is the whole that is within the power of the press. A print of a view might do more. The subject before us is the fall of the Tees.

The awful and tremendous grandeur of the sight that arrests your attention is almost more than the mind can bear. A painful, pleasing expansion of heart—that internal sensation and best criterion of the true sublime—seizes you with instantaneous and overwhelming energy. Directly before you, the river is hurled headlong from rock to rock, in a deep recess, down the declivity of a mountain, all but perpendicular, for several hundred feet: and if it is possible that the horror of this scene can be aggravated, it is so by the uncouth aspect of the surrounding objects. This is the only situation of easy access, and safe enjoyment, when gained, where you can command at once the whole view of this astonishing cataract; the course of its wildly-dashing stream not being in a direct line, but in many a devious bound. Ascend the hill to the wooden bridge, which you will see at a dreadful height, and in the most romantic position, near the top of the fall. It is a single plank, but broad and firm, with a railing (which has been but lately placed) on each side, so that you may safely cross it. The stand in the centre is sublime indeed!—not wholly divested of a sense of personal danger, you look downward, through a shaggy cleft, on the tumbling waters, wetting you with their spray, and shooting, in their most impetuous career, white as snow, and swifter than the arrow, beneath your feet!

The whole length of this Fall, from the commencement of the declivity, to the bed of the stream, below its last precipitation, is five hundred and ninety-six yards, nearly the whole of which is visible from the station above-mentioned. The bridge crosses about twenty yards above the last Fall.

About two miles from Bowes is a natural curiosity, well deserving notice, but very little known. Just before you leave the inclosures from Bowes upon Stanmoor, near the second mile-stone, you will see a single house by the road-side: leave your horse here, and walk down the opposite field, towards the Greia, which is at the bottom of it. A natural bridge of limestone rock, called in the expressive language of a mountain district "*God's Bridge*," or "*Trust Bridge*," here crosses the river, and forms the common carriage road: it is of an immense thickness, and has a complete arch-like perforation over the bed of the stream, through which its course may be traced to the other side. About one



hundred yards below, the river leaves its channel, (a bare and solid rock,) and enters, by several cavities, into the southern bank, which is very high. Through this (as is evident from the manner in which it leaves and resumes the natural bed, and the noise which you may distinctly hear at various fissures) the water takes a subterraneous channel for near two hundred yards further, and then gushes out afresh in two or three places, like small cascades, at some elevation above the old channel. What distinguishes this from any other account I have seen of subterraneous rivers is, that the natural channel here is all the way marked, broad, firm, retentive, and on a quick descent, yet never has any water, but in times of high flood, when it seems that the secret channel cannot contain the whole body.

*Auntient Lere, Aphoristical and Preceptive Passages on interesting and important Subjects from eminent English Authors, of the 16th and 17th Centuries. 12mo. pp. 312, price 7s. Longman and Co. 1812.*

A VERY pretty book might be made from the observations, sentiments, precepts and *phrases* of the great men who flourished in ages past; but to execute it properly demands a very general acquaintance with the numerous volumes which record those sayings; and with the black letter lore, current before the age of those eminent English Authors who furnish the greater part of the present compilation. It were no disparagement to Lord Bacon, Father Hooker, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Matthew Hale, Selden, Almon Sydney, or King Charles to consider the looser writers of the Elizabethan age as well entitled to furnish their quota of Auntient Lere.

There are as keen remarks in Decker, and Green, as in any of their successors. Sir Thomas More may honestly claim the suffrage of posterity; with other judicious and vigorous writers. We learn much of the mode of thinking then current from old Father Latimer and Bishop Hall. Dr Jeremy Taylor (who might have assisted in this volume) is a repository of exquisite imagination, and striking quaintnesses.

There is another light in which this may be viewed. Much which once passed for learning has been gradually exchanged for a very different association of principles that now passes for learning.

On some points these are even opposites. By what has this been brought about? Are we really so much wiser than our forefathers, or have we only exchanged terms, modes and figures? Have we run through the degrees of the circle, looking still to the same center? Have we bewildered ourselves in a continuation of the same labyrinth—the same and not the same? Are we just as wise, though our wisdom be somewhat varied in shape?—and just, as foolish though our folly be not of the same colour? Such researches besides bringing to light the wit of the language, and usefully acquainting us with the origin and real import of terms, as well those now professional, as others in common use, would furnish a chapter in the history of the human mind. They would shew the prevalence of fashion over minds of the most perfect rectitude; and though we know that right and wrong cannot change places, yet we should find many a thing at one time pronounced completely wrong, which in a following age would be strongly supported as completely right.

This little work is sufficiently well described in its title page. It contains moral extracts from authors of acknowledged merit, and unequivocal reputation. We have mentioned the chief of them. A greater number should have been consulted. Those who have not the original authors may peruse this manual. It is preceptive and instructive. We can find in it no better article for selection than one which suits the present military moment in the character of

“ENGLISH VALOUR.”

If it be demanded, whether the Macedonian or the Roman were the best warrior? I will answer, *The Englishman*; for it will soon appear to any that shall examine the noble acts of our nation in war, that they were performed by no advantage of weapon; against no savage or unmanly people; the enemy being far superior unto us in numbers, and all needful provisions, yea, as well trained as we, or commonly better, in the exercise of war.

In what sort Philip won his dominions in Greece; what manner of men the Persians and Indians were, whom Alexander vanquished; as likewise of what force the Macedonian phalanx, and how well appointed against such arms as it commonly encountered; any man that hath taken pains to read the story of them, doth sufficiently understand. Yet was this

phalanx never, or very seldom, able to stand against the Roman armies, which were embattled in so excellent a form, as I know not whether any nation besides them have used, either before or since. The Roman weapons likewise both offensive and defensive, were of greater use than those with which any other nation hath served, before the fiery instruments of Gunpowder were known. As for the enemies with which Rome had to do, we find that they which did over-match her in numbers, were as far over-matched by her in weapons, and that they of whom she had little advantage in arms, had as little advantage of her in multitude. This also (as Plutarch well observeth) was a part of her happiness, that she was never over-laid with two great wars at once.

It is not my purpose to disgrace the Roman valour, which was very noble, or to blemish the reputation of so many famous victories; I am not so idle. This I say, that among all their wars, I find not any wherein their valour hath appeared comparable to the English. If my judgment seem over partial, our wars in France may help to make it good.

First, therefore, it is well known that Rome, or perhaps all the world besides, had never any so brave a commander in war, as Julius Cæsar, and that no Roman army was comparable unto that which served under the same Cæsar. Likewise, it is apparent, that this gallant army, which had given fair proof of the Roman courage, in good performance of the Helvetian war, when it first entered into Gaul, was nevertheless utterly disheartened when Cæsar led it against the Germans. So that we may justly impute all that was extraordinary in the valour of Cæsar's men, to their long exercise under so good a leader, in so great a war. Now let us in general compare with the deeds done by these best of Roman soldiers in their principal service, the things performed in the same country by our common English soldier; levied in haste from following the cart, or sitting on the shop stall; so shall we see the difference. Herein will we deal fairly, and believe Cæsar, in relating the acts of the Romans; but will call the French historians to witness what actions were performed by the English.

In Cæsar's time, France was inhabited by the Gauls, a stout people but inferior to the French, by whom they were subdued, even when the Romans gave them assistance. The country of Gaul was rent in sunder (as Cæsar witnesseth) into many lordships, some of which were governed by petty kings, others by the multitude; none ordered in such sort as might make it applicable to the nearest neighbour. The factions were many and violent; not only in general through the whole country, but between the petty states, yea, in every city, and almost in every house.

What greater advantage could a conqueror desire? Yet there was a greater. Atrovistus, with his Germans, had over-run the country, and held much part of it in a subjection, little different from mere slavery: yea, so often had the Germans prevailed in war upon the Gauls, that the Gauls (who had sometimes been the better soldiers) did hold themselves no way equal to those daily invaders.

Had France been so prepared unto our English kings, Rome itself, by this time, and long ere this time, would have been ours. But when King Edward III. began war upon France, he found the whole country settled in obedience to one mighty king; a king, whose reputation abroad, was no less than his puissance at home; under whose ensign the King of Bohemia did serve in person; at whose call the Genoese, and other neighbour states, were ready to take up arms: finally, a king, unto whom one prince gave away his dominion for love, another sold away a goodly city and territory for money.

The country lying so open to the Romans, and being so well fenced against the English, it is not-worthy, not who prevailed most therein (for it were mere vanity to match the English purchases\* with the Roman conquest) but whether of the two gave the greater proof of military virtue. Cæsar himself doth witness that the Gauls complained of their own ignorance in the art of war, and that their own hardness was over-mastered by the skill of their enemies. Poor men, they admired the Roman forces and engines of battery, raised and planted against their walls, as more than human works; what greater wonder is it that such a people was beaten by the Romans, than that the Caribs, a naked people; but valiant as any under the sky, are commonly put to the worse, by small numbers of Spaniards?

What such help, or any other worldly help than the golden metal of their soldiers, had our English kings against the French? Were not the French as well experienced in feats of war? Yea, did they not think themselves therein our superiors; Were they not in arms, in horse, and in all provision, exceedingly beyond us? Let us hear what a French writer† saith of the inequality that was between the French and English, when their King John was ready to give the onset upon the Black Prince, at the battle of Poitiers. "John had all advantages over Edward, both of number, force, show, country, and conduct (the which is commonly a consideration of no small importance in worldly affairs) and withal, the choice of all his horsemen, esteemed then the best in Europe, with the greatest and wisest captains of his whole

\* *Acquisitions*: not what was bought.—  
Edit.

† John de Serres.

"realm." And what could he wish more?

I think it would trouble a Roman antiquary to find the like example in their histories; the example, I say, of a king brought prisoner to Rome, by an army of 8000, which he had surrounded with 40,000, better appointed, and no less expert warriors. All that have read of Cressy and Agincourt, will bear me witness that I do not allege the battle of Poitiers for lack of other as good examples of the English virtue, the proof whereof hath left many a hundred better marks in all quarters of France, than ever did the valour of the Romans. If any man impute these victories of ours to the long bow, as carrying farther, piercing more strongly, and quicker of discharge than the French cross-bow; my answer is ready; that in all these respects it is also (being drawn with a strong arm) superior to the musquet, yet is the musquet a weapon of more use. The gun and the cross-bow are of like force, when discharged by a boy or woman, as when by a strong man; weakness, or sickness, or a sore finger, makes the long-bow unserviceable. More particularly I say, that it was the custom of our ancestors, to shoot, for the most part, point blank; and so shall he perceive, that will note the circumstances of any battle. This takes away all objection, for when two armies are within the distance of a butt's length; \* one flight of arrows, or two at the most, can be delivered before they close. Neither is it in general true, that the long-bow reacheth farther, or that it pierceth more strongly than the cross-bow: but this is the rare effect of an extraordinary arm, whereupon can be grounded no common rule.

If any man shall ask, how then it came to pass, that the English won so many great battles, having no advantage to help him? I may, with best commendation of modesty, refer him to the French historian, who, relating the victory of our men at Crevant, where they passed a bridge in face of the enemy, useth these words, "The English comes with a conquering bravery, as he that was accustomed to gain every where: without any stay, he forceth our guard, placed upon the bridge, to keep the passage."† Or, I

\* The English archers made use of a bow about their own height, with an arrow a yard long; and, by Stat. 33. Hen. VIII. persons of the age of twenty-four years were prohibited shooting at any mark of less distance than 220 yards. It appears from a book, published in 1594, intitled "*Ayme for Finsburie Archers*," that the longest distance between the shooting butts used by Foxophilites, in former times, was 380 yards. See "History and Antiquities of Islington," quarto, page 30.

† John De Serres.

may cite another place of the same author, where he tells how the Britains,\* being invaded by Charles VIII. King of France, thought it good policy to apparel 1,200 of their own men in English cassacks; hoping that the very sight of the English red cross would be enough to terrify the French. But I will not stand to borrow from the French historians (all of which, excepting D. Serres and Paulus Æmilius, report wonders of our nation) the proposition which first I undertook to maintain: That the military virtue of the English, prevailing against all manner of difficulties, ought to be preferred before that of the Romans, which was assisted with all advantages that could be desired. It is demanded, Why then did not our kings finish the conquest, as Cæsar had done? My answer may be (I hope without offence) That our kings were like the race of Alcides; of whom the old poet Ennius gave this note, *Belli potentes sunt, magi quam sapientes potentes*. "They were more warlike than politic." Whoso notes their proceedings, may find, that none of them went to work like a conqueror, save only King Henry V. the course of whose victories it pleased God to interrupt by his death. But this question is the more easily answered if another be first made: Why did not the Romans attempt the conquest of Gaul before the time of Cæsar? Why not after the Macedonian war? Why not after the third Punic, or after the Numantian? At all these times they had good leisure; and then, especially, had they both leisure and fit opportunity, when under the conduct of Marius, they had newly vanquished the Cimbri and Teutones, by whom the country of Gaul had been pitcously wasted. Surely, the words of Tully were true, that with other nations, the Romans fought for dominion; with the Gauls, for preservation of their own safety.

Therefore they attempted not the conquest of Gaul, until they were lords of all other countries to them known. We, on the other side, held only the one half of our own island, the other half being inhabited by a nation (unless, perhaps, in wealth and numbers of men, somewhat inferior) every way equal to ourselves; a nation anciently and strongly allied to our enemies, the French; and in that regard, enemy to us. So that our danger lay both before and behind us, and the greater danger at our backs; where commonly we felt, always we feared a stronger invasion by land, than we could make upon France, transporting our forces over sea.

It is usual with men that have pleased themselves in admiring the matters which they find in ancient histories, to hold it a

\* *Bretagnes*; i. e.—the inhabitants of Brittany.—*Edit.*

take upon him, by way of comparison, to great injury done to their judgment, if any extol the things of latter ages. But I am well persuaded, that as the divided virtue of this our island, hath given more noble proof of itself, than under so worthy a leader, that Roman army could do, which afterwards could win Rome and all her empire, making Cæsar a monarch; so hereafter, by God's blessing, who hath converted our greatest hindrance into our greatest help, the enemy that shall dare to try our forces, will find cause to wish, that, avoiding us, he had rather encountered a great puissance, as was that of the Roman empire.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

The Compiler adds the following observations by way of note.

Let those persons (for such there are, clothed in the English garb) who always feel a self-satisfaction in extolling the superior discipline and bravery of the French, examine these judicious remarks of one of the most illustrious worthies of our nation. These gentry might, perhaps, with some degree of plausibility, contend, that our national prowess is fallen to a very low ebb, compared to the eminence it attained in the days of our Edwards and Henrys, were it not, unfortunately for them, but most glorious for the country, that the victories of Alexandria, Maida, Talavera, Barossa, &c. &c. afford such striking illustrations of the ancient characteristic bravery and intrepidity of the English soldier.

It was not possible this writer could add to his enumeration Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, which we should hold ourselves criminal to omit; he has however sheltered his want of prophetic powers under the magic protection of " &c. &c.;" and we must have recourse to the same artifice; for we persuade ourselves that it will not be from depreciation of native courage if the victories we have lately been transported by are not followed with a long train of &c.'s &c.'s

*Grammatical Questions on the English Grammar, &c.* by the Rev. C. Moston, Epping, small 12mo. pp. 21. For the Author. Robins, Southwark, 1813.

The method of instructing youth by demanding questions has the suffrage of long experience in its favor. Those who have learned it again teach by recollection. These questions are useful; and especially when elucidated *visâ voce*.

Vol. XIV. [Lit. Pan. Sept. 1813.]

*The History of the Waldenses, connected with a Sketch of the Christian Church from the Birth of Christ to the Eighteenth Century.* By W. Jones. 8vo. pp. 608. Price 15s. For the Author. Barroth, London. 1812.

Persecution for conscience sake never has received any countenance from our corps. Never has power used for purposes of oppression appeared to us a mark of the true Church, but rather a proof that the glory had departed from that community which could resort to such a principle for support. Persecution has been the reproach of the Church of Rome for ages; and the recent interference of the Papal Nuncio in Spain, to support, if possible, the interests and existence of the Inquisition in that unhappy country—unhappy in having so long been subject to its severities, is a glaring instance of the reluctance with which the Papacy relinquishes its hold, not on the convictions, but on the sufferings of mankind. The Spaniards have felt it so to be; and they charge the Nuncio, with having by his ill-advised pretensions, defeated the hopes of their Catholic brethren in the British Isles. For who, say they, very justly, witnessing such interference of a foreign power in national concerns, would willingly admit to confidence and activity those who think themselves bound by *dogmata* so pernicious, and actions so detrimental to the State? They have therefore furnished the Papal Legate with passports for his return to his master, or whithersoever he pleases.

The suppression of the Inquisition is a benefit conferred on the Catholic religion, so far as it reduces that religion to exchange for rational argument, its former dependence on force and domination;—so far as it tends to restore scriptural arguments to that supreme and singular authority which is their due. The severest work that can be composed against Popery is a complete view of its maxims, pretensions, and practices, *previous to the Reformation*: for, it must be acknowledged, that since that period, and in consequence of events connected with it, the rational and learned members of the Catholic body have abandoned much

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of the grossnesses patronized by their predecessors, to their merited condemnation. Whether principles truly religious flourish more powerfully among the body of adherents to Rome, we presume not to determine; but that professions of principles more reconcilable with humanity are more popular and prevalent, we believe may be admitted. The fires of Acts of Faith have blazed with diminished fury, and longer intervals; nor have they included, as they formerly did, infancy and age, the abortive, who had never known life, with the dead, whose remains had been piously inhumed. The general feeling of the christian world has prevented those shocking enormities; and so far the Catholic body is reformed,—reformed by being circumscribed, in spite of itself.

There still remains the question, how far History may be allowed to operate to the disadvantage of Popery. Are the cruelties of former ages never to be forgot?—that seems to be treating succeeding generations too harshly;—punishing them for the crimes of others. Are they to be immediately obliterated?—that seems to be demanding too much from human nature. The wound may be healed though the scar remains. Those crimes may be forgiven which are not forgotten. The Catholics would do well to reflect that a certain interval of time is absolutely indispensable between the coercions vindicated by their church, for the purpose of conversion, and the reception into favour of the *descendants* of those who stained their hands with innocent blood. Time may blend the distances of the retrospect into undistinguished and undistinguishable masses, as the horizontal air softens the asperities of remote objects. The sun may throw them into shadow at his beams assume a different direction; the shades of the evening may involve them, and thus they may lose their prominence, and their force. But let us wait till the time come when these effects may be expected, *naturally*:—not by delusion, nor by violence; but by the gentle and sober consequences of “Evening grey” following the appointed and regular action of her thin but constantly condensing vapours.

The advice to Catholics consequent

on these prudential maxims, is, to do nothing which by its violence may interrupt the progress towards the completion of which all is naturally tending. The calm solemnity of eve were ill-broken by the exclamations of the violated, or the shrieks of the tortured: the blaze of habitations burning *must* destroy the harmony of the scene. Every fresh instance of persecution for conscience sake reduces the operation of mental subsidence to the necessity of beginning its process afresh. Have no late publications by the Catholics, announced such principles, and palliated such enormities, as required, on the part of the Protestants, an appeal to History and fact to meet them? This question we refer for its answer to themselves. We have found cause to conclude from their avowed sentiments and from their public proceedings, that the time is not come when they would, from a principle of conscience, decline to use compulsion, if they had the power: it follows, that every such instance contributes to revive the history of those more enormous offences against humanity and religion which have been transmitted down to us, for our instruction, from former ages. —

Such a History is that included in Mr. Jones's Volume. It acts as a clear exposure of Catholic maxims and practices. It shocks the mind with the scenes it discloses; and it puts with most pointed application the question—Supposing these accounts to be true, what is the nature of that church which vindicates them—applauds them—considers them as exemplary? &c.

Whether it were wise in Mr. Jones to introduce so much as he has done of the History of the persecutions sustained by Christians from the Jews and heathen, we think very doubtful. His object should have been restricted to one, and that a more simple, therefore a more striking, subject. New Testament events gain nothing by repetition in other than their native language: and in the ten persecutions of the early Church, Rome itself was a suffering partaker. As heathen violence subsided, Papal persecutions multiplied, with the possession of power to persecute: and with the constantly increasing assumptions of autho-



rity by the heads of the Church. The Church added to the religion of Christ: but these additions were not universally received. The Church insisted she had a right to perfect what the Saviour had left imperfect, and this right she exercised; but these perfections were regarded, by not a few, as excrescences which deformed the beauty of holiness; and reduced its chaste forms to absurdity and preposterousness. We had hoped to have found in this volume a sketch at least, or an estimate, of the *Dissenters* from the Roman enactments; those who on gospel principles declined receiving what the Church forcibly imposed upon them. They must have formed a numerous body, could they have been enumerated. Some continued, no doubt, ostensibly in her communion: others sheltered themselves by privacy; others withdrew from that, and from the world so profaned; while others, also, loudly protested—protested and were persecuted.

Mr. Jones supposes persecution to be the "mystery of iniquity," foretold by the Apostle. He considers Egypt as the parent of superstition, and the first abode of monkery. He amuses himself with transcribing the Eulogia of Jerome and Chrysostom on that "angelical institution," that "way of life worthy heaven, not inferior to that of angels,"—"the very flower and most precious stone among all the ornaments of the church." He considers the Church of Rome as supporting these extravaganzas. It is certain, nevertheless, that some pious men retired from the world to preserve the purity of their faith, and the integrity of their manners. Among those in opposition to the Pope, were the *Cathari*, or *Paritans*, the predecessors of the Waldenses, who form the main subject of this volume. What sort of people were they? Mr. J. derives his answer from their enemies.

If you ask them of their faith, nothing can be more christian; if you observe their conversation, nothing can be more blameless, and what they speak, they prove by deeds. You may see a man, for the testimony of his faith, frequent the church, honour the elders, offer his gift, make his confession, receive the sacrament. What more like a Christian? As to life and manners, he circumvents no man, over-reaches no man, and does violence to no man. He fasts much,

and eats not the bread of idleness, but works with his hands for his support. The whole body, indeed, are rustic and illiterate, and all whom I have known of this sect are very ignorant. Such was the testimony of the great Saint Bernard in their behalf.

This testimony from a churchman, and a *Saint*, writing purposely against them, (A. D. 1140) supersedes the necessity of saying much on their morals. As to their faith, they seem to have heretically denied the all-sufficiency of the Church of Rome; and consequently to have been the *Protestants* of their day. They denied her miracles—consecrations—transubstantiation—power of the keys—exorcisms—extreme unction—purgatory—prayers to saints—saints' days—confession, &c. &c.

Some of them seem, like modern Quakers, to have scrupled oaths, and bearing of arms, which others thought lawful. They were at least indifferent to infant baptism; and some wholly rejected it. In short, they condemned all ecclesiastical customs not mentioned in the gospels.

These principles were antient, though they cannot be traced *by ascent* among the same people in primitive times; and they were spread almost every where, though they were not every where avowed.

Reinerius Saccho, an inquisitor, and one of their most cruel persecutors, who lived only eighty years after Waldo, admits that the Waldenses flourished five hundred years before that preacher. Greizer, the Jesuit, who also wrote against the Waldenses, and had examined the subject fully, not only admits their great antiquity, but declares his firm belief "that the Toulousians and Albigenes condemned in the years 1177 and 1178, were no other than Waldenses. In fact, their doctrines, discipline, government, manners, and even the errors with which they have been charged (by the Catholics) shew that the Albigenes and Waldenses were two branches of the same sect, or that the former were sprung from the latter."

They were not all separatists: says Reinerius,

"They frequent our churches, are present at divine service, offer at the altar, receive the sacrament, confess to the priest, observe the church fasts, celebrate festivals, and receive the priest's blessing, reverently bowing their heads, though in the mean time they scoff at all these institutions of the church, looking upon them as profane and hurtful. They say

it is sufficient for their salvation if they confess to God, and not to man.

Egbert, in the twelfth century, says, "they were increased to great multitudes throughout all countries."

A small company of them, about thirty, men and women, supposed to be Waldenses, appeared in England in 1159: they were bitterly persecuted, and died under the rigours of winter, in the open fields, all persons being forbidden from affording them relief or shelter! These were not the only Protestants: for the Roman church itself produced several enlightened ecclesiastics who opposed her innovations, and preached purer principles. Our own illustrious Robert Grosstete, Bishop of Lincoln, must be included in the number.

The derivation of the title *Waldenses* from Peter Waldo, or from *Vallis*, or *Vaudois*, is not understood by Mr. J. He might have known that in that country to this day, so great is the simplicity of the inhabitants, names are derived from the slightest circumstance of distinction. If John lives on a hill, he is named John o'Hill; *Jean de la Colline*:—if Peter dresses a vineyard, he is *Pierre de la Vigne*; is he a miller? *Pierre du Moulin*. Nay, we recollect a man who prided himself on having capital gooseberries in his garden, and took his name accordingly, *M. de la Groseille*. Peter Waldo, or *Vaudois*, then, was Peter of the country of Vaux, or *Pays de Vaud*; and this traces the name of the people, whether through Peter or not, to that of the country they occupied. They extended their residence throughout the *vallies* of the Piedmontese Alps, and the Pyrennees Mountains; including also much of the South of France. Mr. Jones traces the history of these people, amidst fightings and military executions, though defenceless; amidst storms and tempests from the clergy and the Pope, from the kings of Savoy and France urged by all the influence of the clergy and the Pope. Their towns were taken, sacked, and burnt: their property was destroyed, their persons were imprisoned, their lives were taken away. In short, the whole is a melancholy picture of the depravity of the human heart, and demonstrates the maxim, that the corruption of the best things is the worst of all corruption: They were *professing Christians* who caused these

miseries! We are glad to be relieved from such horrors, by arriving at the last page, which we transcribe. The contrast it furnishes cannot escape our readers.

It was now October 1686; the ground was covered with snow and ice; the [prisoners] victims of cruelty were almost universally emaciated through poverty and disease, and altogether unfit for the projected journey. The proclamation was made at the castle of Mondovi, for example, and at five o'clock the same evening they were to begin a march of four or five leagues! before the morning more than a hundred and fifty of them sunk under the burden of their maladies and fatigues, and died. The same thing happened to the prisoners at Fossan. A company of them halted one night at the foot of Mount Cenis; when they were about to march the next morning, they pointed the officer who conducted them, to a terrible tempest upon the top of the mountain, beseeching him to allow them to stay till it had passed away. The inhuman officer, deaf to the voice of pity, insisted on their marching; the consequence of which was, that eighty-six of their number died, and were buried in that horrible tempest of snow. Some merchants that afterwards crossed the mountains saw the bodies of these miserable people extended on the snow, the mothers clasping their children in their arms!

Such as survived reached Geneva about the end of December, but in such an exhausted state that they died upon their arrival, "finding the end of their life in the beginning of their liberty." Of about ten thousand that were imprisoned in Piedmont, not more than a fourth part survived; but these were received by the citizens of Geneva, and also in Switzerland, with more kindness than they had experienced of cruelty from the Piedmontese. When they heard of their approach, the inhabitants went out to meet them, every one striving who should bring the most to his house and excel in acts of hospitality and kindness. They received them as christian brethren, who brought peace and blessings into their families. They clothed the naked, and fed the hungry, succoured the afflicted, and while they opened to them their country, they also exercised towards them bowels of compassion in the most free and generous manner. The Elector of Brandenburg hearing of their arrival in Switzerland, desired the Cantons to send a part of them into his dominions, where he promised to provide for them, and the United Provinces made a very liberal collection of money, which, from time to time was sent them, and distributed according to their necessities.

Thus were the valleys of Piedmont depopled of its ancient inhabitants, and the land

of heavenly light, which, during a long succession of ages, had here shined in resplendent lustre, was at length removed.

There is a very curious speculation to which Mr. J. has paid no attention. In all communities there are half brethren, and those who feel but little of the vital principle of the association. It is likely that some of these would remain in their old stations, though the mass of the population was expelled; others would retire to a short distance only, and find refuge in the neighbouring towns, &c. Some became smugglers, others banditti. It is understood that the famous *Marseillois*, who shed so much blood in Paris, and did so much mischief during the furor of the Revolution, were neither citizens nor inhabitants of Marseilles. They were a rabble, outcast tribe, which inhabited the country around; and were thought to be descended from the exiles from the Pays de Vaud. The certainty of this we cannot affirm; but we know that well informed persons believe it. Admitting this;—See how impartial justice commended the ingredients of the poisoned chalice to the lips of that monarchy which had composed the mixture! See how persecution by causing the degradation of these poor, simple, and reclusive protestants, prepared them as savages for the murder of a king, and the butchery of his subjects, for steeping their hands in the blood of the pious and the noble; and thus avenging at the *Abbaye*, in the year 1792, the desolations produced throughout Piedmont in the year 1656.

Mr Jones has inserted translations of Milton's Latin letters addressed, by order of Cromwell, to the Protestant potentates of Europe, on behalf of the suffering Waldenses in his days. The sturdy Protector did all he could to awaken the princes of Europe to a proper sympathy with the distressed. He made a public matter of it; subscribed £2,000 from his privy purse, to a fund for their relief, which from the contributions of the people reached the sum of £38,241. 10s. 6d. Both Milton and Cromwell gained great credit by these exertions.

Mr. J. might have added a few hints on the Protestant Churches, the *Hugonots* of France. We happen to know that copies of their proceedings are yet extant in MS.

### A Sketch of the Russian Campaign in

1812. By Hon. Robert Clifford. A large sheet. Carey, London, 1813.

"Frenchmen!...I am again called upon to wage war with the North!"

"Soldiers!...I myself will lead you against the Russians!"

"In the commencement of July, I shall be present in St. Petersburg, and I WILL MARK OUT TO THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER THE FIT BOUNDARY OF HIS DOMAINS."

"NAPOLEON."

Such were the arrogant terms of the infuriate Corsican advancing into Russia: how different from those in which he afterwards narrated the formation of the sacred squadron, and the history of his escape to Molodetchno! The events which led to his abasement cannot be told in too many forms, nor be rendered too familiar. We confess that the first accounts of the destruction of Buonaparte's army on its retreat, seemed to us little different from those ideal tidings which are sometimes heard in a dream. We can scarcely even now persuade ourselves of the full and entire reality of occurrences so extraordinary; not that we affect to disbelieve them, but that they stagger our faith by overwhelming it.

The article before us is well calculated to remove all scepticism, and to dissipate every remaining doubt. It is a map of the country through which the invader passed and escaped, marking just so many of the towns, so many roads and rivers, as may enable the eye to trace without confusion the routes taken by the military bodies engaged. To this is subjoined an abstract of the history, drawn up carefully and intelligibly, stereotyped for the purpose of forming a companion to the map. The whole is a laudable effort, and well deserves encouragement. It is the first of the kind, on such a scale; as indeed the expedition it commemorates is the first in magnitude and importance witnessed by modern days, if not absolutely without parallel, taking the whole of it together. Military men will find this a fit ornament to the study—that is, to say, when leisure allows them to investigate the expeditions of others; and general readers, intent on obtaining correct ideas of what has interested them, will find it well adapted to their service also.

The course pursued by the invader in

advancing is distinguished by being coloured: we advise, however, that officers not only trace on the map the lines of march of the various armies, retreating, as well as assailing, but that they mark the places where the main army (or any other considerable corps) divided, with the Corsican's return, by a weaker tint, and resumes the full color where the whole body reunited. By this they will see the cause of the Russian retreat, after the battle of Borodino, notwithstanding Buonaparte had fairly acknowledged his inability to drive them from their position. Mr. Clifford, to whom we are beholden for the succinct and clear history annexed, affirms positively—"the French retreated on the close of the day behind the monastery of Kolotzkoy, a distance of about nine miles from the field of battle." It has puzzled little politicians to discover what made the Russians retreat after having discomfited the French; but the map shews plainly that Buonaparte having divided his army, by pressing forward both on the right and the left of the Russians, no other movement remained to their prudence. We may add, that the plan pursued by General Kutusoff was certainly that which he intended to execute, whatever became of Moscow; and what would have reduced Buonaparte to the utmost distress, had not Moscow become a prey to the flames. Mr. C. speaks of it with enthusiasm as "a flank movement unparalleled in military history. Hitherto, says he, Turanne's famous movement at Turkheim had stood unrivalled; but even that movement must shrink into obscurity, if compared to that [this] of the Russian veteran,"—who—"by this bold and scientific movement, irrevocably sealed the doom of his far-famed adversary."

That Buonaparte intended in conformity to his proclamation to reach St. Petersburg, is evident from his line of march;—that he was beat from his purpose by the activity of Gen. Witgenstein, who repelled Oudinot, is evident on inspection of the map; and hence we clearly discern the obligations of the good citizens of the Metropolis to that General, which they have acknowledged by a handsome honorary donation. We might add other remarks; but they are unnecessary. The whole appears to be carefully drawn from the best authorities. A distinct plan of the battle of Borodino, is added on an enlarged scale.

The opinion that Russia really gained nothing by forcing Buonaparte to retreat by means of the flames of Moscow, is advanced with boldness, and finds advocates. We differ from it; but must wait for the judgment of those who were on the spot.

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A New Map of Spain and Portugal, exhibiting the principal Roads, Rivers, Mountains, &c. Large sheet. Carey, London, 1813.

The difficulty of constructing a good Map of Spain, has been acknowledged by all modern geographers. The jealousy of the Spanish cabinet concealed all the materials for particulars relating to the country. Publicity was abhorrent from the feelings of a Spanish statesman. This secrecy was always deemed a proof of weakness. Late events have given to the Peninsula an importance that has distinguished it among the countries of Europe. It forms a sort of appendix to the Continent, as well in situation, as in the manners of its people; and we have seen its peculiar situation prove the means of its salvation. Violence had almost swallowed it up; but—its last convulsive struggles have produced most astonishing consequences. It is well to be acquainted with the face of such a country. The courses of its rivers, of its mountains, &c. must direct military movements; and the best guide in forming a judgment on such events, is a good map.

The compiler of this performance seems to have paid great attention to De la Borde's work; and certainly that has its points of recommendation: the chains of mountains are distinctly laid down, and the passes through them, which in all parts of Spain are of considerable importance, are treated with attention. The Southern and Eastern coast differ considerably from other maps to which we have been in the habit of recurring; if this be the result of actual observation, the improvement is in proportion. On the whole, the size of the plate has allowed Mr. Cary to insert a great number of places neatly enough. For immediate use, notice of places where remarkable events have occurred—and a few swords across, à la Wellington, would have added some very pretty ornaments in different districts of this now peculiarly interesting country.

Book-keeping no Bugbear, or Double Entry Simplified, in Opposition to the Insufficiency of the present Practice. By Michael Power. Royal 8vo. pp. 206, price 15s. For the Author. Richardson, London. 1813.

AFTER the remarks which have been made in our first article for the present month, by a very judicious pen, on the hazards attending an insufficient method of book-keeping, by merchants and others, we cannot but feel ourselves interested in the progress of this art, and obliged to all who communicate their discoveries in it to the public. Whatever ingenuity, justified by experience, can effect, in facilitating and verifying the practice of this important branch of the mercantile duty, is entitled to attention and respect. Novelty is no disparagement, nor antiquity any recommendation. On the other hand, mere change is not to be accepted as improvement, because it differs from established custom; unless it be found, after experiment, fairly conducted, to be valuable, it may be laid aside without breach of propriety. We concur in opinion with Mr. Power, that it is desirable to save all a merchant's time, so far as is possible; but we must not, as the proverb speaks, "make more haste than good speed;" nor save his time at the expense of his credit, or at the hazard of his peace of mind. We acknowledge, cheerfully, that to be able to acquire a daily knowledge of his affairs, is desirable to a man whose concerns are extensive; but we believe that few have been ruined by the want of this extreme accuracy; the memory or memorandum-book may suffice well enough for a day or two, if every thing else be right.

The Memorandum Book, which Mr. P. calls "the Blotter," is a truly important document. It should contain all the legal points of a bargain, no less than the commercial; that is to say, such points as, should the matter ever become the subject of judicial inquiry, or reference, may call up the recollections of the merchant, and be satisfactory to the mind of the Judge. Every transaction affords, rather includes, these points, and they form directions for future conduct. All notices of contract, memoranda of de-

livery, conditions, state of goods, &c. are worth recording. They sometimes may satisfy the buyer, at an after period, and sometimes the seller.

We doubt, therefore, whether, when Mr. P. proposes "to omit both the rough-cast and fair journal in double entry, and to supply their place by a simple memorandum-book," he is right in limiting this "Blotter" to a "few notes." It would be better if it contained a condensed abstract, though at the expense of some repetition. This is coincident with what Mr. P. intends in another place.

This book of Memorandums may, with great propriety, be made to comprehend what is generally committed to scraps of paper, which, being deemed no longer useful, are no sooner done with, than thrown aside or destroyed. I allude to all calculations relative to the merchant's business, and particularly to such as regard exchanges, which it very often happens that he, or his clerk, is under the necessity of recurring to, whether to rectify a mistake, or for some other purpose.

I would likewise make it a point to record therein all bargains, and their principal conditions, as soon as they are agreed upon. In a word, it should contain, in my opinion, all such notes and observations, as may tend to clear up any doubts, as to business past, or to prepare for that which is to come.

Mr. P. compares his method of book-keeping, with that commonly used in the following terms:

If, for example, a chest of tea be purchased, it will be made to appear in a regular set of books, nearly in the following manner:

1. In a warehouse-book, or the like.
2. In a rough-cast of the cash-book.
3. In a fair cash-book.
4. In a waste-book, or day-book.
5. In the fair journal (sometimes too in a rough-cast.)
6. In the Leger.

Whereas, conformably to my system, such a purchase, suppose I had not time immediately to carry it to the Leger, would, at most, be seen in three books, viz.

1. In my memorandum-book.
2. In the cash-book.
3. In the Leger.

It may further be observed, that, in some houses, one or two of the foregoing six entries, or books, be omitted; on the other hand, when, agreeably to my method, no cash-book is made use of, my entries are reduced to two only.

We protest against the omission of the cash-book. It answers a purpose somewhat like that of the Thermometer which indicates the degree of heat or cold. Every body can tell, by his feelings, whether the temperature of the weather be hot, or cold. In like manner every man may recollect the gross amount of his cash concerns; or he may know *obtusely* the opinion his banker entertains of his property; but, unless he is well on his guard, he may, when too late, feel with great severity a pointed refusal of further accommodation;—and what is, then, his resource? Moreover, the cash book possesses a predictive power also; and is often salutary by its broad hints. Nevertheless, most certainly, discretion should be used between what transactions are open to inspection of clerks, &c. and what are private, or restrictively personal. Mr. P. justly observes, that a *legacy* is not part of a merchant's business, it is no profit derived from his stock in trade; and we conceive also, that the rents of a landed estate are improperly mingled among commercial transactions; clerks in the Compting-house have no concern with what Farmer Stubble pays for his farm; or, whether pounds or guineas. The propriety of adopting proper titles for entries is obvious; and Mr. P. has good hints on it. He speaks also of *small errors* (as of *pence*, in accounts amounting to thousands of pounds) like a man of experience. Not that he undervalues strict correctness, though he might not choose to keep a whole office up all night to detect an error of *two pence*, as we have heard of, in a very great establishment.

It is nevertheless true, that the terror of this strictness is of essential use in an office where many clerks are employed. Where mistakes are dangerous and forgeries are difficult of detection, such punctiliousness may prove the salvation—not so much of the house or firm, as of that hesitating culprit who stands on the verge of, if not *within*, the magic circle of temptation befriended by opportunity. For this cause, among others, we are glad to see the subject of book-keeping publicly treated in so many able treatises as of late;—their relative values can only be determined by long experience.

There is, however, one thing which vexes us in Mr. P.'s "Leger:" that is,

the very cheap rate at which commodities are bought. Tanned upper leather at *sixpence* per pound; and sole leather at *sixpence halfpenny*! A hundred tubs of butter, a *hundred pounds*! &c. We have, in our time, sold commodities of various kinds equally cheap; but that was in the early days of our scholarship: at present ——— but we shrug our shoulders at the mere recollection!—for to say truth, the expences of Panoramic house-keeping have marvellously increased within our remembrance; and to them we apply, *ex animo*, the terms of a famous parliamentary motion, "*they have increased, are increasing, and OUGHT TO BE DIMINISHED!*"

Oration, delivered before the Council and Fellows of the Medical Society of London (published at their request), by Richard Saumarez, 8vo. pp. 123. Underwood, London, 1813.

THIS Gentleman having deprived himself, by the peculiar arrangement of his title, of the distinguishing marks of his rank in his profession, ought not to complain of any who should follow his example, and reduce him to plain Mr. Not that the Medical Society of London could appoint a plain Mr. to deliver the annual Oration before them, and afterwards request said Mr. to publish it. No; but it is one proof of the peculiarity that marks Dr. Saumarez's way of thinking, and no bad hint of what the reader may expect to find in perusing the pamphlet.

Dr. Saumarez is altogether dissatisfied with the physics, and metaphysics in vogue, and is determined that posterity—which will of course excel us in wisdom, shall look back to *one* example of a great man, who in days of yore was able to penetrate the mist of prejudice, and to oppose prevailing errors, by whatever names sanctioned, and by whosoever supported. His undertaking is arduous. He says,

It would take not part of a discourse, but a long series of lectures, were I to expose the palpable errors which prevail in the different departments of philosophy.

This task Dr. S. has in some degree undertaken: whether what he would substitute be not liable to as great (or greater) exceptions as those he takes against what now prevails, is an enquiry of too much

delicacy to be hastily entered on; and happily for us is no part of our present duty.

It is enough for us to say, that some of the Doctor's ideas are ingenious; and that his opposition to certain degrading principles of materialism, is much to his honour. Those who find a pleasure in announcing man as a brute, contribute all in their power to make him so. Not so Dr. S. who opposes such *French* principles with the bold front of a Christian Briton. His arguments on this subject meet our approbation: there are others on which he touches—but on those we reserve our opinion. Locke was no *ignoramus*; and Newton was no fool.

The following thoughts are instructive from a medical man.

Although the most rational systems, or higher orders of animals, have the largest brain, their organs of sense are comparatively small; and on the contrary, the most irrational systems and lowest orders of animals, have the smallest brain, with organs of sense comparatively large.

It is owing to this comparative degree of power, in these organs of sense, with respect to that of the brain, that whilst the power of the organs of sense is strong, that of the brain is weak. So keen is the appetite in the organs of sense in brutes, that the highest gratification is felt in consequence of the impressions which they receive from external objects;—the desire of gratification in the organs of sense, is so strong, that no power in the brain, or seat in which consciousness resides, can controul or counteract it.

It is in this portion of the nervous system that the proximate cause of sensation resides: the sensation of flavour, which the food excites, does not reside in the food, but in the organs by which it is selected, and on which the impression is made. Without the intervention of these organs of sense, it is impossible that animals could obtain any knowledge of external objects; without the eye, that they could obtain any knowledge of colour, without the ear, of sound, without the nose and tongue, of flavour and of taste. It is owing to this sensitive power, that we behold animals display fondness and aversion, appetite and intuition; by which they are enabled to distinguish without experience, in an intuitive manner, not only the fitness of the medium, in which, by nature, they are destined to reside, but the substances also, which are the best fitted for the support and nourishment of their frame. To this sensitive power, is owing the fondness in a leech

of blood, and its aversion to salt; that the duck and the chick *in ovo*, after having emerged from the shell, in which they are inclosed, take different directions; the one waddles into the water, the other hops into the barn; that the infant, as soon as it is expelled from its mother's womb, expresses, by the motion of its tongue and lips, its wants and its appetites,—that it selects milk and rejects vinegar. It is this sense of want and of appetite, which the organs of sense suffer, which constitutes the impulse whence all their actions spring, and to the relief and gratification of which, all their actions are especially directed; it is the principle whence the impulse arises, which may be called *instinct*, by the energy of which certain organs are employed to perform certain determinate actions, without a view to any ends or consequences. It is a principle which exists in brutes in general; as well as in man when he acts like a brute, and is unquestionably more definite and powerful in the lower than in the higher order, of created beings. It impels them to act by sense without reason, by a natural and blind impulse, which they know not and cannot resist, by fatal necessity, by brutal appetite, the end of which seems to be *the gratification of the senses as the means, and the propagation of the species, as the end*.

With the human species it is far otherwise; the organic construction of his frame, decidedly proves that he has a different end to attain than brutal appetite alone; although in animals, and especially in the lower orders, the organs of sense, and the nerves which they inclose, are in general, of great absolute magnitude, and in most, if not all instances, of greater comparative magnitude, than they are in man; we nevertheless find the size of the brain in man, is comparatively larger than in any other animal whatever: the brain is larger in size in the white than in the black of the human species; it goes on decreasing, from bipeds to quadrupeds, from quadrupeds to birds, from birds to fish, from fish to insects, where all traces of the existence of a brain and nerves, as organs, separate and distinct, are altogether lost.

It is in beholding the vast variety which exists in the machinery which different beings possess, that we are enabled to see the difference in the end to which that machinery is to be employed.

If the end of human existence depended on the perfection and extent of living power, man would, in that case, not only be inferior to the brute, but the brute would be inferior in the scale of creation to the vegetable species.

If that end consisted in the extent of

perfection of the organs of sense, there is not a cat or a dog, but might claim the superiority over him.

The same superiority over him might be claimed by the lowest orders of beings, if we were to estimate their attributes by the faculties of strength or of motion,—of restoration and reproduction.

Whilst the inferiority of man in all these attributes decidedly shews that a mere animal existence, is not his true destination; the greater degree of magnitude, as well as variety and complication in the fabric of the brain, (as the instrument, in which the principle of consciousness resides, independently of what his own reason proclaims), decidedly prove, that it is the power and energy of his mind, by which he is principally signalled and characterised. Instead of the voluntary organs being subservient to the gratification of the appetite alone, and the mere panders of animal wants; they become the tractable instruments for reason to employ, ready to obey its call, but not to command it.

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*Norbury Hill: a Poem, inscribed to the Memory of the late Francis Annesley, Esq. Small 8vo. Pp. 42. Rivington, London: 1813.*

If this gentleman writer had not trespassed against us by describing critics as "Pierce Grimalkins,"—what then? why then—he would not have furnished us with an opportunity of shewing with what magnanimity we can overlook an offence so provoking; nor with what readiness we can find an excuse for him.

All the world knows, that when the deities of Olympus thought proper to ensure their personal safety by assuming the form of different animals, a Goddess of no less dignity than Diana herself, became at once a cat and a critic; and instead of lions, tigers, and wild boars, hunted less noble prey, "rats and mice, and such small gear." Now for a story—if it is not true, too, may we never hear it again! of that same Diana, though not in that same character of cat or critic.

This writer says Father Thames in his "wandering way," marries with the Nymph of Kennet:—how came that about?

A blue-ey'd nymph, that legends tell,  
Was wont in woodland haunts to dwell,  
A huntress in Diana's shades,  
Fairest and dearest of her maids:  
But strange disgust the fair consumes,  
No more she sings, no more she blooms:

No more the fleetest deer outruns;  
The sport that erst she lov'd, she shuns:  
She courts the shades to sigh alone,  
But ne'er the secret cause made known:  
Perhaps too tenderly inclin'd,  
To chace the harmless sylvan kind:  
'Tis certain, urg'd by love or fear,  
She for a crook exchang'd her spear;  
Her horn she softens to a reed,  
She leaves the forest for the mead;  
Her dog she tutors to be tame,  
The wolf to hunt, to keep the lamb;  
And all her habits chang'd no less,  
Becomes a simple shepherdess.  
Ne'er would the maid her borders pass,  
Unless in search of sweeter grass,  
Of clearer streams, of purer air;  
Her little flock her only care.

She wander'd once too near the wood,  
Where Dian kept her pack and stud;  
And, fatal morn! the goddess chac'd  
The spotted deer o'er glebe and waste:  
Her hounds at fault, a recreant pack,  
Had lost the scent, had miss'd the track:  
Fleet and ferocious they arrive,  
And all the harmless sheep-fold drive;  
In vain her dog, that luckless day,  
Against the army stands at bay;  
And vainly the defenceless maid  
Invokes the woodland gods for aid;  
True to his trust, before her eyes,  
Her faithful dog a victim dies.  
Her scatter'd flock bewild'ring'd run,  
Then, fear-collect'd, follow one;  
And he a young and desperate guide,  
Plunges him headlong in the tide.  
All follow; oh, distressful sight!  
In vain the maid would stay their flight:  
In vain she struggles with the ram,  
And calls on ev'ry fav'rite lamb;  
In vain her crook she lifts, and tries,  
To stop them with her piercing cries;  
Her voice no longer they obey—  
The slipp'ry stones her feet betray,  
And striving yet her hold to keep,  
The shepherdess, to save her sheep  
Their lot partakes: ah, fatal hour!  
The greedy waters all devour.  
All sink engulf'd; oh, tragic fate!  
The huntress queen arrives too late;  
She comes to view, to mourn, to rave,  
But powerless alas! to save.  
"Misguided nymph!" she weeping cried,  
"Why didst thou from thy mistress hide?"  
"Why from her safe recesses rove,  
For causeless fear, or hopeless love?"  
"How oft the ways of men I've trac'd,  
When all that do not chace, are chac'd!"  
"Why slight my warning to thy cost?"  
"Of all my maids, I lov'd thee most!"  
"Ah, hapless nymph! could tears restore,  
How much, how freely should they pour!"  
"Then chang'd to waters shalt thou go,  
To fertilize where'er they flow;  
And often waning, by their side,  
Shall our salt tears augment their tide:"  
"Transform'd to fish thy lambs of snow,  
Thou still shalt feed, thou still shalt know;

" And when great Thames, a monarch's tide,  
 " Receives thee trembling to his side,  
 " Thou long shalt be a favourite bride:  
 " Fond he shall prove, if not too true,  
 " For thou shalt be for ever new."  
 Thus woun with chaste Diana's tears,  
 At certain times the wave appears;  
 Then all the meadows change their hue,  
 And the gay green we whiten'd view.

Forbury Hill is near Reading: on it formerly stood a *Fort*, whence its name. It was improved, reformed, and repaired by the late Mr. Annesley, who represented the Borough in Parliament from 1774 to 1806. He was master of Downing College, Cambridge. His name is with great propriety prefixed to this little Poem. The other localities connected must be obtained from the Poem itself, and the Notes accompanying it.

#### LITERARY REGISTER.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the title, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

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#### WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

##### CHRONOLOGY.

Dr. Hales has completed his *New Analysis of Chronology*, and a copious general Index will be added. The whole will appear early in the winter.

##### CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

A new and improved edition of *Vigerius de Præcipuis Græcæ Dictionis Idiotismis* will be ready in a few days.

##### COMMERCE.

Mr. Robert Stevens, of Lloyd's, will publish shortly, an *Essay on Average*, and on other subjects connected with the Contract of Marine Insurance.

##### HISTORY.

A new edition of Mr. Wm. Harris' *Account of the the Lives of James I, Charles I, Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II.* is printing in five octavo volumes.

##### MATHEMATICS.

Dr. C. Hutton has nearly ready for publication a *Second Edition of Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*, in four octavo volumes, with near 100 quarto plates.

##### MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Speedily will be published, *An Essay on the Signs of Murder in New-born Children.*

Translated from the French of Dr. P. A. O. Mahon, Professor of Forensic Medicine in the Medical School at Paris, &c. &c. By Christopher Johnson, Surgeon, Lancaster, Member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c. With a Preface and Notes by the Translator.

Mr. Hodgson intends to publish in October, a *Treatise on the Diseases of Arteries and Veins*, comprising the pathology and treatment of aneurisms and wounded arteries, in an octavo volume, illustrated by engravings.

#### MISCELLANIES.

A new and curious *Time-Table*, promising considerable usefulness, is in forwardness for publication, called the *Mercantile Chronometer*, designed to facilitate the computation of Discount, Interest, &c. It is constructed on the principle of a graduated moveable circle, and shews the accurate calculation of any distance of Time, by simply pointing it to whatever date may be required.

Mr. J. N. Crossham, of Bristol, will publish shortly, in a duodecimo volume, *Three Hundred and Sixty-five Tables*, exhibiting, without calculation, the number of days from each day of the year to every other day of the year.

Madame de Staël's work on the *Manners, Society, Literature, and Philosophy of the Germans*, which has been suppressed on the continent, will appear in the course of the month in three octavo volumes.

Select Remains of the late Rev. James Bowden, of Tooting, are printing in an octavo volume.

Sir Egerton Brydges has in the press, in two octavo volumes, *The Ruminator*, a series of *Essays, moral, sentimental, and critical.*

Colonel Montague has nearly ready for publication a *Supplement to his Ornithological Dictionary*, which will contain much new and interesting matter on the *Natural History of British Birds.*

#### NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

In the Press.—Extracts from a *Journal of the Weather*, kept at Edmonton, Middlesex, for the years 1792, 3, 4, 5, and 6, wherein are contained the greatest and least heights of the thermometer ever (it is supposed) noticed in England: and for a comparison of seasons at the completion of a Cycle of the Moon, an extract for the year 1811 will be added. By John Adams, Edmonton.

#### POETRY.

To be published early in November, handsomely printed in octavo, and embellished with two portraits of Gray, the first from a painting by Richardson in the possession of — Robinson, Esq. of Cambridge (which

has never been before engraved) and the second from Zinck's Enamel in the late Lord Oxford's Collection, a new edition of The English and Latin Poems of Thomas Gray, with Critical Notes, a new Life of the Author, &c. &c. By the Rev. John Mitford, B. A. of Oriel College, Oxford. This will be the most complete edition of these celebrated Poems which has yet been offered to the Public.

#### THEOLOGY.

Sermons on various Subjects, by the late Rev. John Venn, of Clapham, are preparing for publication, in two octavo volumes.

#### WORKS PUBLISHED.

##### AGRICULTURE.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Husbandry and Internal Improvements of the Country. Illustrated by plates, Volume VI. Part II. 4to. 18s.

##### ANTIQUITIES.

The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne, in the county of Southampton. To which are added, the Naturalist's Calendar; Observations on various parts of Nature; and Poems. By the late Rev. Gilbert White, formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. A new edition, with additions and twelve engravings, several of which are new, post 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

##### BIOGRAPHY.

Mémoires Historiques, Littéraires, et Anecdotes, du Baron de Grimm et Diderot. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 6s.

##### CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The History of Cataline's Conspiracy and the Jugurthine War. By C. C. Sallust. With a new translation of Cicero's Four Orations, against Cataline. To which is prefixed, the Life of Sallust. By William Rose, A. M. A new edition, to range with the octavo Translations of the Classics, 8vo. 19s.

Lamberti Bos Filippi Græcæ; ex Editione Godofredi Henrici Shæfer. Appendicis loco subiectum Benjamin Weiske, Pleonasmi Lycopæ Græcæ; necnon Godofredi Hermannii Dissertation de Ellipsi et Pleonasmo in Græcæ Lingua. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The Minor Works of Xenophon; translated from the Greek, by several Hands: viz. Memoirs of Socrates, by Mrs. Fielding; the Banquet of Xenophon, by Dr. Welwood; Hiero, on the Condition of Royalty, by Mr. Graves; and the Economics, by Dr. Bradley, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

#### DRAMA.

The Posthumous Dramatic Works of the late Richard Cumberland, Esq. 2 vol. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

#### EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Debates at the General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, on the 22d and 26th of June, 1813, on the bill pending in Parliament for a Renewal of the Company's Charter. With an Appendix. By the Editor of the former Debates, 8vo. 5s.

Substance of the speech of John Bruce, Esq. M. P. in the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Resolutions respecting India Affairs, May 31, 1813, 8vo. 2s.

#### FINE ARTS.

The Artist's Repository; or, Encyclopedia of the Fine Arts; exhibiting the principles, and explaining the practice, in all their various branches; including upwards of three hundred engravings, in progressive lessons. Containing the human figure; on preparing and using colours; instructions for painting in oil, water colours, crayons, miniature, &c. Engraving, in strokes, chalk, aqua inta, mezzotinto, on wood, &c. A Dictionary of Terms used in art; history of art; biography of celebrated artists; sculpture, perspective, architecture, and landscape—(to be continued monthly until completed in eight parts.) Part IV. 4to. 16s.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

A Geographical and Historical Dictionary of America and the West Indies; containing an entire translation of the Spanish work of Colonel Don Antonio de Alcedo, captain of the Royal Spanish Guards, and member of the Royal Academy of History; with large additions and compilations from voyages and travels, and from authentic information. By G. A. Thompson, Esq. Vol. I, II, III, 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d. This work will form five volumes in quarto, to subscribers, one guinea and a half each volume.

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A new translation of the Institutes of the Christian Religion. By John Calvin. Translated from the original Latin, and collated with the author's last edition in French, by John Allen. 2 vol. 8vo. 2l. 5s.

#### LITERARY INFORMATION.

To a new edition of his *Itinerary*, Mr. Carey has added an *Index Vitaris*, comprising more than 9,000 names of places; with references to those pages of his work, where the nearest approach to them is mentioned, and the road leading towards them is pointed out. The utility of this addition is evident, especially to gentlemen who travel, and who need information of the best way to places, &c. &c. out of the regular track, or at a distance from a public road, &c.

We are desired to correct an error in page 79, which describes the late Mr. Martin Smart as the editor of Blair's Class Book. The first edition was printed at an office with which Mr. Smart had no connection; though it is not unlikely that he might superintend one of the subsequent editions, so far, at least as reading the proofs, and discharging the ordinary labour of the press.

### PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—*Homo sum* :.

*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

#### NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

A public examination of the children belonging to the Central School in Baldwin's Gardens, took place May 20th, before his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, president; the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Salisbury, Worcester, Hereford, Ely, Oxford, and Chester, Lords Kenyon and Radstock, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Archdeacon Cambridge, Rev. Dr. Watson, Rev. J. Lendon, and H. H. Norris, Francis Briton, M. Tucker, Q. Harris, J. Trimmer, G. W. Marriott, W. Davies, J. Watson, Esqrs. and Rev. T. T. Walmesley, secretary, members of the General Committee, Lady Nicholl, Mrs. Luxmore, Mrs. Rennell, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. G. W. Marriott, Misses Luxmores, Nicholls, Rennell, members of the Ladies Committee, as well as many other ladies and gentlemen, well-wishers to the institution.

The Rev. Dr. Bell, the inventor of the New System of Education, was also present.

Nothing could surpass the correct and steady conduct of the children, the knowledge imparted to them of the principles of our holy religion, or the accurate manner in which both boys and girls passed their examination in the catechism, and in the business of their respective classes. The whole number was about 800.

June 2. The Anniversary Meeting of the National Society was held in the hall of Sion College. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair; a very numerous and highly respectable company of noblemen and gentlemen was present. The annual report of proceedings was read by the Secretary, and proved highly gratifying.

It appeared that the beneficial purposes of the institution have been carried into effect, in the course of the last year, in various parts of the kingdom, on a very extended scale. A number of schools has also been formed on the same plan, in various places, which have not yet established a connexion with the National Society. In the metropolis, not only has the Central School, in Baldwin's Gardens, been carried on with distinguished energy and effect, but other schools have been instituted, on so extended a scale as to constitute, on the whole, no inadequate system of education for the lower classes of this large mass of population. One instance of the perfection to which this plan of education has been brought, mentioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, drew the very marked attention of the meeting: this was, that, in the Deanery of Tendring, near Colchester, the number of children reported as proper objects of the National system of education, amounted to about 2000; and that, of these, more than 1,700 are now actually receiving this education in the schools formed under the National Society.

On the whole, the report shewed that the spirit, by which these exertions are prompted and supported, has increased, and is increasing, in the country at large.

The Treasurer of the society reported the general state of the society's funds. It appeared, that from the very liberal grants made for the establishment of schools in various parts of the kingdom, some diminution of the permanent property of the society has unavoidably taken place; but the Committee have readily acquiesced in this, under the fullest conviction that a well-directed application of their funds, for the purposes of the society, eventually furnishes the most certain means of ensuring the liberality of the Public.

June 4. Being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, a dinner was given to the scholars of the institution, at the Central School, under the direction of the School Committee.

The regular business of the day having been gone through, the Committee proceeded to the boy's school-room, where the tables were so systematically arranged, that the children, without difficulty, walked by pairs to their respective places, and were gratified by the sight of half a pound of excellent cold roast beef, upon their plates, to which succeeded a full proportion of no less excellent baked plum pudding—*true Englishman's fare*. The children were all dressed in their Sunday clothes, and wearing countenances denoting consummate happiness, awakened such feelings in the midst of the bye-standers, as moistened many an eye. The arrangement included upwards of six hundred boys, and nearly two hundred girls.

The spectators were numerous, and gratified beyond measure. During the repast, many of the Company passed between the benches, not only in order to have a better view of the whole; but to afford the children their assistance, by replenishing their plates, serving them with bread, beer, &c. Grace before dinner had been remarkably impressive: the dinner ended, a second grace was repeated with no less striking effect than the former. After a solemn pause of a few moments, the silence was suddenly broken by the boys striking up with one heart and voice, "God save the King." Immediately followed three huzzas. The whole concluded with an exhibition of the first class, to enable the Prince of Orange, who was present, to form a just notion of the wonderful powers of the Madras system.

We record with great pleasure an instance of the gratitude of Dr. Bell's former pupils at Madras—About fifty of them have, by a voluntary subscription, presented Dr. Bell with a service of sacrament plate, a gold chain and a medal, and have begged that one hundred copies of his miniature (engraving) may be sent to be distributed among them.

#### DIDASCALIA.

##### LYCEUM.

A new piece called *Sharp and Flat* has been produced at the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Lawler, the author, has published his work, and our readers may judge of the *Sharp and Flat* business that distinguishes this musical farce by the following extracts which we shall divide according to the title. First then for the Preface, which, we conceive, indicates the first part of the title, meaning the *Sharps*, as it seems it was owing to their wonderful abilities, that the piece succeeded.

"I beg leave to return my warmest thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen, whose justly

\* This preface is dated August 12,—a very warm period certainly!

admired talents gave effect to the following scenes. Were I to give full latitude to my feelings on the subject, I should be apprehensive of falling into that strain of common place so often had recourse to on similar occasions; but as circumstances attending the first representation of this Farce called forth in an especial manner their zeal and interest in my behalf, I feel particularly bound to express the sentiments of acknowledgment, respect, and esteem which they have impressed me with. I need not say how much this Dramatic Trifle stands indebted to the dry humour of KNIGHT, to the serious drollery of LISTON, (that unique in Momus's Cabinet); and I notice these Gentlemen as material supporters of the Piece, without being insensible of what it owes to the exertions of Messrs. OXBERRY and GATTIE."

Now for part the second, the *Flats*—(alas, the poor audience and readers!!)

In Cheshire I was bred,

Where a merry life I led,

My daddy was a pains-taking toiler,

But had a scolding wife,

Who fill'd his days with strife,

The devil sure himself could not hobble her,

When they'd pass'd the honey-moon,

They like others chang'd their tune;

At first she was sweeter than syrup,

But liked a little sup,

Aye, and when came on the fit,

So his temper it put up:

If she ask'd him for the bit,

That dad always gave her the stirrup.

Thus finding comfort past,

He wish'd to see her last,

And discord they took such delight in,

That their Clapper claving,

Scolding, jawing,

Snubbing, drubbing,

Reeling, squeeling;

Everlasting broils and huffs,

Curses, frowns, and fisty cuffs,

First gave me a passion for fighting.

But, like a silly goose,

I was caught in Hynjen's noose,

A damsel I met—thought to carry her,

When this bewitching prude

Begg'd that I would not be rude,

And vow'd I should leave her or marry her!

So a parson soon we found,

And in marriage ties were bound,

For love made the case rather urgent ;  
Then she was kind and free.

Said without me she would die,  
Vow'd eternal constancy,

But a fortnight pass'd or nigh,  
Ran off with a tall Irish serjeant.

So, panting high for fame,

A soldier I becamr,  
And cursed married men for dull asses.

Then With battering,

And clattering,

And plundering,

And thundering,

Full of frolic, fight, and fun,

O the game was never done,

Storming towns, and besieging the *lasses*.

As we belong to "those cursed married men the *dull asses*," we cannot for the life of us accept this for *Poetry*, unless indeed it be referred to the same lullaby strains as we recommended to the nursery. What trash is this, *The devil sure himself could'nt hobble her!*

but, patient reader, remember it justly rimes with *cobbler!*

The following is as *sunny* a dull effort, or as *dull* a sunny effort, as we have met with for many a day:—"sunny moments"—good!

Where, where, where is my lover gone—

Why is he absent from me?

When he's away,

*Dull is the day,*

No sunny moments I see.

On pleasure's wing to me,

Joy he will bring to me,

Dance too and sing to me,

Merry, light-hearted, and free!

O could I meet him now,

Fondly I'd greet him now;

Gently entreat him too,

Never to wander from me.

Where, where, where is my lover gone,

Why is he absent from me?

When he's away,

*Dull is the day,*

No sunny moments I see!

No, Mr. *Sharp!* we beg pardon, we mean Mr. *Flat!* nor ought you, till you can write something fit to be read by day-light!

The following appears to us to deserve a place among our advices to the Theatre: it is from Mr. Barrett's "*Hergine, or Adventures of a fair Romance Reader.*"

#### DESCRIPTION OF A MELO-DRAMA.

Last night, the landlady, Higginson, and myself, went to see Montmorenci perform in the new Spectacle. The first piece was called a *melo-drama*; a compound of humor and droilery, where scenery, dresses, and decorations, prevailed over nature, genius, and moral. As to the plot, I could make nothing of it; only that the hero and heroine were in very great trouble about trifles, and quite at their ease in real distress. For instance, when the heroine had arrived at the height of her misery, she began to sing. Then the hero, resolving to revenge her wrongs, falls upon one knee, turns up his eyes, and calls on the sacred Majesty of God to assist him. This invocation to the Divinity might, perhaps, prove the hero's piety, but I am afraid it shewed the poet's want of any. Certainly, however, it produced a powerful effect on my feelings. I heard the glory of God made subservient to a theatrical clap-trap, and my blood ran cold. So, I fancy, did the blood of six or seven sweet little children behind the scenes, for they were presently sent upon the stage, to warm themselves with a dance. After dancing, came a murder, and the hero gracefully advanced with a bullet in his head. He falls; and many well-meaning persons suppose that the curtain will fall with him. No such thing: Hector had a funeral, and so must Kemble. Accordingly the corpse appears, handsomely dished up on an escutcheon-coffin; while certain *virgins of the sun* (who, I am told, support that character better than their own) chaunt a holy requiem round it. When horror was exhausted, the poet tried disgust.

After this piece came another, full of bantered processions, gilded pillars, paper snows, and living horses, that were really far better actors than the men who rode them. It concluded with a grand battle, in which twenty men on horseback, and twenty on foot, beat each other indiscriminately, and with the utmost good humour. Armour clashed, sabres struck fire, a castle was burnt to the ground, horses fell dead, the audience rose shouting and clapping, and a man just below me in the pit, cried out in an ecstasy. "I made their saddles! I made their saddles!"

As to Montmorenci's performance, nothing could equal it: for though his character was the meanest in the piece, he contrived to make it the most prominent. He had an emphasis for every word, an attitude for every emphasis, and a look for every attitude. The people, indeed, hissed him repeatedly, because they knew not, as I did, that his acting a broken soldier in the style of a dethroned monarch, proceeded from his native nobility of soul, not his want of talent.

**MORALITY**  
OF THE  
**ENGLISH NOVEL AND ROMANCE,**

ILLUSTRATED BY  
SELECTIONS OF SENTIMENT, CHA-  
RACTER, AND DESCRIPTION.

No. XVIII.

.....  
*Satire on Modern Novels.*

*Il Castello di Grimgothico, or Memoirs of Lady Hysterica Belamour. A Novel. By Anna Maria Morianne Matilda Pottingen, Author of the Bloody Bodkin, Sonnets on most of the Planets, &c &c.*

Oh, Sophonisba, Sophonisba, Oh!—THOMPSON.  
Blow, blow, thou wintry wind.—SHAKESPEARE.  
Blow, breezes, blow.—MOORE.

A Storm.—A rustic Repast.—An Alarm.—Uncommon readiness in a Child.—An inundated Stranger.—A Castle out of repair.—An impaired Character.

It was on a nocturnal night in autumnal October; the wet rain fell in liquid quantities, and the thunder rolled in an awful and Ossianic manner. The lowly, but peaceful inhabitants of a small, but decent cottage, were just sitting down to their homely, but wholesome supper, when a loud knocking at the door alarmed them. Bertram armed himself with a ladle. "Lackadaisy!" cried old Margueritone; and little Billy seized the favourable moment to fill his mouth with meat. Innocent fraud! happy childhood!

"The father's lustre and the mother's bloom."  
THOMPSON.

Bertram then opened the door; when lo! pale, breathless, dripping, and with a look that would have shocked the Humane Society, a beautiful female tottered into the room.

"Lackadaisy, Ma'm," said Margueritone, "are you wet?"

"Wet!" exclaimed the fair unknown, wringing a rivulet of rain from the corner of her robe; "O ye gods, wet!"

Margueritone felt the justice, the gentleness of the reproof, and turned the subject, by recommending a glass of spirits.—"Spirit of my sainted sire."

The stranger sipped, shook her head, and fainted. Her hair was long and dark, and the bed was ready; so since she seems in distress, we will leave her there awhile; lest we should betray an ignorance of the world, in appearing not to know the proper time for deserting people.

On the rocky summit of a beetling precipice, whose base was lashed by the angry Atlantic, stood a moated, and turreted structure, called *Il Castello di Grimgothico*.

As the northern tower had remained unin-  
VOL. XIV. [Lit. Pan. Sept. 1813.]

habited since the death of its late lord, Henriques De Violenci, lights and figures were, *par conséquence*, observed in it at midnight. Besides, the black eyebrows of the present baron had a habit of meeting for several years, and, *quelquefois*, he paced the picture-gallery with a hurried step. These circumstances combined, there could be no doubt of his having committed murder. Accordingly, all avoided him, except the Count Stiletto, and the heciv, but heavenly Hysterica. The former, he knew, was the most pale-faced, flagitious character in the world. But birds of a plume associate. The latter shall be presented to the reader in the next chapter.

"Oh!"—MILTON.—"Ah!"—POPE.

A History.—A Mystery.—An original Reflection on Death.—The Heroine described.—The Landscape not described.—An awful Reason given.

One evening, the Baroness De Violenci, having sprained her left leg in the composition of an ecstatic ode, resolved not to go to Lady Penthesilea Rouge's rout. While she was sitting alone, at a plate of prawns, the footman entered with a basket, which had just been left for her.

"Lay it down, John," said she, touching his forehead with her fork.

That gay-hearted young fellow did as he was desired, and capered out of the room.

Judge of her astonishment, when she found, on opening it, a little cherub of a baby sleeping within.

An oak cross, with "Hysterica," inscribed in chalk, was appended at its neck, and a mark, like a bruised gooseberry, added interest to its elbow.

As she and her lord never had children (at least she could answer for herself,) she determined, *sur le champ*, on adopting the pretty Hysterica.

Fifteen years did this worthy woman dedicate to the progress of her little charge; and in that time taught her every mortal accomplishment. Her sigh, particularly, was esteemed the softest in Europe.

But the stroke of death is inevitable; come it must at last, and neither virtue nor wisdom can avoid it. In a word, the good old Baroness died, and our heroine fell senseless off her body.

"O what a fall was there, my countrymen!"

But it is now time to describe our heroine. As Milton tells us, that Eve was "*more lovely than Pandora*" (an imaginary lady, who never existed but in the brains of poets,) so do we declare, and are ready to stake our lives, that our heroine excelled, in her form, the Timinutidid, whom no man ever saw; and, in her voice, the music of the spheres, which no man ever heard. Perhaps her face was not perfect; but it was more—it was in-  
L



teresting—it was oval. Her eyes were of the real, original old blue; and her eyelashes of the best silk. You forget the thickness of her lips, in the casket of pearls which they enshrined; and the roses of York and Lancaster were united in her cheek. A nose of the Grecian origin surmounted the whole. Such was Hysterica.

But alas! misfortunes are often gregarious, like sheep. For one night, when our heroine had repaired to the chapel, intending to drop her customary tear on the tomb of her sainted benefactress, she heard, on a sudden,

"Oh, horrid, horrible, and horridest horror!"

The distant organ peal a solemn voluntary. While she was preparing, in much terror and astonishment, to accompany it with her voice, four men in masks rushed from among some tombs, and bore her to a carriage, which instantly drove off with the whole party. In vain she sought to soften them by swoons, tears, and a simple little ballad: they sat counting murders, and not minding her.

As the blinds of the carriage were closed the whole way, we have a description of the country which they traversed. Besides, the prospect within the carriage will occupy the reader enough; for in one of the villains Hysterica discovered—Count Siletto! She fainted.

On the second day, the carriage stopped at an old castle, and she was conveyed into a tapestried apartment, where the delicate creature instantly fell ill of an inverted eyelash, caused by continual weeping. She then drew upon the contemplation of future sorrows, for a supply of that melancholy which her immediate exigencies demanded.

Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damned?  
SHAKESPEARE.

Fresh Embarrassments.—An Insult from a Spectre.—Grand Discoveries.—A Shriek.—A Tear.—A Sigh.—A Blush.—A Swoon.

It is a remark founded upon the nature of man, and universally credited by the thinking part of the world, that to suffer is an attribute of mortality.

Impressed with a due conviction of this important precept, our heroine but smiled as she heard Siletto lock her door. It was now midnight, and she took up her lamp to examine the chamber. Rusty diggers, mouldering bones, and ragged palls, lay scattered in all the profusion of feudal plenty.

Several horrors now made their appearance; but the most uncommon was a winged eyeball that fluttered before her face.

"Say, little, foolish, fluttering thing?"

She began shrieking and adjusting her hair at a mirror, when lo! she beheld the reflection of a ghastly visage peeping over her shoulder! Much disconcerted, the trembling

girl approached the bed. An impertinent apparition, with a peculiar nose, stood there, and made faces at her. She felt offended at the freedom, to say nothing of her being half dead with fright.

"Is it not enough," thought she, to be harassed by beings of this world, but those of the next too must think proper to interfere?" "I am sure," said she, as she raised her voice in a taunting manner, "*En vérité*, I have no desire to meddle with their affairs. *Sur ma vie*, I have no taste for brimstone. So let me just advise a *certain* inhabitant of a *certain* world (not the best, I believe,) to think less of my concerns, and more of his own."

Having thus asserted her dignity, without being too personal, she walked to the case-ment in tears, and sang these simple lines, which she graced with intermittent sobs.

Alas, well-a-day, woe to me,  
Singing willow, willow, willow;  
My lover is far, far at sea,  
On a billow, billow, billow.

Ah, Theodore, would thou could'st be,  
On my pillow, pillow, pillow!

Here she heaved a deep sigh, when, to her utter astonishment, a voice, as if from a chamber underneath, took up the tune with these words:

Alas, well-a-day, woe to me,  
Singing sorrow, sorrow, sorrow;  
A duet would soon make me free,  
Could I borrow, borrow, borrow;  
And then I would pillow with thee,  
To-morrow, morrow, morrow!

Was it?—It was!—Yes, it was the voice of her love, her life, her long-lost Theodore! Willoughby!!! How should she reach him? Forty times she ran round and round her chamber, with agitated eyes and distracted tresses.

Here we must pause a moment, and express our surprise at the negligence of the sylphs and sylphids, in permitting the ringlets of heroines to be so frequently dishevelled. O ye fat-cheeked little cherubims, who flap your innocent wings, and fly through oceans of air in a minute, without having a hair of your heads discomposed,—no wonder that such stiff ringlets should be made of gold!

At length Hysterica found a sliding panel. She likewise found a moth-eaten parchment, which she sat down to peruse. But, gentle reader, imagine her emotions, on decyphering these wonderful words.

Manuscript.—"Six tedious years  
and all for what?  
No sin, no  
Murd ——— A hal  
became I am the wife of Lord  
Belamour. ——— then tore me from  
him, and my little Hysterica.  
Cruel Siletto!

— He confesses that he put the sleeping  
habe into a basket — sent her to  
the Baroness de Violenci —  
oaken cross — Chalk —  
— bruised gooseberry —  
— I am poisoned — a great pain  
across my back — i — j — k  
— Oh! — Ah! — Oh! —  
Ah! — Oh! —  
Fascinante Peggina Belamour."

This then was the mother of our heroine;  
and the M. S. elucidated, beyond dispute,  
the mysteries which had hitherto hung over  
the birth of that unfortunate orphan.

We need not add that she fainted, recovered,  
passed through the pannel, discovered the  
dungeon of her Theodore; and having asked  
him how he did, "*Comment vous portez-  
vous?*" fell into unsophisticated hysterics.

Sure such a pair were never seen,  
So justly formed to meet by nature.

SHERIDAN.

A tender Dialogue.—An interesting Flight.  
—A mischievous Cloud.—Our Hero hits  
upon a singular Expedient.—Fails.—Takes  
a Trip to the Metropolis.

"And is this you?" cried the delighted  
youth, as she revived.

"Indeed, indeed it is," said she.

"Are you quite, quite sure?" cried he.

"Indeed, indeed I am," said she.

"Well, how do you do?" cried he.

"Pretty well I thank you," said she.

They then separated, after fixing to meet  
again.

One night, as they were indulging each  
other in innocent endearments, and filling up  
each finer pause with lemonade, a sudden  
thought struck Lord Theodore.

"Let us escape," said he.

"Let us," said she.

"Gods, what a thought was there!"

They then contrived this ingenious mode of  
accomplishing their object. In one of the  
galleries which lay between their chambers,  
there was a window. Having opened it, they  
found that they had nothing to do but to get  
out at it. They therefore fled into the neigh-  
bouring forest.

"Happy, happy, happy pair!"—DAYDEN.

But it is an incontrovertible truism, that  
*les genres humains* are liable to disaster; for  
in consequence of a cloud that obscured the  
moon, Hysterica fell into a snow-pit. What  
could Theodore do? To save her was impos-  
sible; to perish with her would be suicide. In  
this emergency, he formed a bold project,  
and ran two miles for assistance. But alas!  
on his return not a trace of her could be found.  
He was quite *au désespoir*; so, having called  
her long enough, he called a chaise, and set  
off for London.

'Tis she!—POPE.—O Vous!—TELEMACHUS.—  
All hail!—MACRETH.

An extraordinary Rencontre.—Pathetic Re-  
pentees.—Natural Consequences resulting  
from an Excess in Spirituous Liquors.—  
Terrific Nonsense talked by two Maniacs.

ONE night as Lord Theodore, on his re-  
turn from the theatre, was passing along a  
dark alley, he perceived a candle lighting in a  
small window, on the ground-floor of a deci-  
duous hovel.

An indescribable sensation, an unaccounta-  
ble something, whispered to him, in still,  
small accents, "peep through the pane." He  
did so; but what were his emotions when he  
beheld—whom? Why the very young lady  
that he had left for dead in the forest—his  
Hysterica!!!

She was clearstarching in a dimity bedgown.

He sleeked his eye-brows with his finger,  
then flung open the sash, and stood before her.

"Ah, *ma belle amie!*" cried he. "So  
I have caught you at last. I really thought  
you were dead."

"I am dead to love and to hope!" said she.

"O ye powers!" cried he, making a blow  
at his forehead.

"There are many kinds of powers," said  
she carelessly: "perhaps you now mean the  
powers of impudence, Mr.—I beg pardon—  
Lord Theodore De Willoughby, I believe."

"I believe so," retorted he,—"Mrs.—or  
rather Lady Hys—Hys—Hys."

"Hiss away, my Lord!" exclaimed the  
sensitive girl, and fainted.

Lord Theodore rushed at a bottle that stood  
on the dresser, and poured half a pint of it  
into her mouth; but perceiving by the colour  
that it was not water, he put it to his lips;—  
it was brandy. In a paroxysm of despair he  
swallowed the contents; and at the same mo-  
ment Hysterica woke from her fainting-fit, in  
a high delirium.

"What have you done to me?" stammered  
she. "Oh! I am lost." "What!" ex-  
claimed the youth, who had also got a brain-  
fever; "after my preserving you in brandy?"  
"I am happy to hear it," lisped she; "and  
every thing round me seems to be happy, for  
every thing round me seems to be dancing!"

Both now began singing, with dreadful fa-  
cetiousness; he, "fill the bowl," and she,  
"drink to me only."

At length they sang themselves asleep.

Take him for all in all,

We ne'er shall look upon his like again.

SHAKESPEARE.

Birth, Parentage, and Education of our Hero.  
—An aspiring Porter.—Eclaircissement.

LORD Theodore De Willoughby was the  
L 2

son of Lord De Willoughby, of De Willoughby Castle. After having graduated at Oxford, he took, not alone, a tour of the Orkney Islands, but an opportunity of saving our heroine's life. Hence their mutual attachment. About the same time, Count Siletto had conceived a design against that poor orphan; and dreading Lord Theodore as a rival, waylaid and imprisoned him.

But to return.

Next morning, the lovers woke in full possession of their faculties, when the happiest *dénouement* took place. Hysterica told Theodore that she had extricated herself from the snow, at the risk of her life. In fact, she was obliged to pelt it away in balls, and Theodore now recollected having been his with one, during his search for her. Fearful of returning to the castle, she walked *à Londres*; and officiated there in the respective capacities of cook, milliner, own woman, and washerwoman. Her honour, too, was untarnished, though a hulking porter had paid her the most delicate attentions, and assured her that Theodore was married to cruel Barbara Allen.

Theodore called down several stars to witness his unalterable love; and, as a farther proof of the fact, offered to marry her the next day.

Her former scruples (the mysterious circumstances of her birth) being now removed she beamed an inflammatory glance, and consented. He deposited a kiss on her cheek, and a blush was the rosy result. He therefore repeated the application.

Sure such a day as this was never seen!—THOMAS TRUMB.—The day, th' immortal day!—ADDISON.—O giorno felice.—ITALIAN.

Rural Scenery.—The Bridal Costume.—Old Friends.—Little Billy greatly grown.—The Marriage.—A Scene of Morality.—Conclusion.

THE morning of the happy day destined to unite our lovers was ushered into the world with a blue sky, and the ringing of bells. Maidens, united in bonds of amity and artificial roses, come dancing to the pipe and tabor; while groups of children and chickens add hilarity to the union of congenial minds. On the left of the village are seen plantations of tufted turnips; on the right a dilapidated dog-kennel.

“With venerable grandeur marks the scene;”

while every where the delighted eye catches monstrous mountains and minute daisies. In a word,

“All nature wears one universal grin.”

The procession now set forward to the church. The bride was habited in white

drapery. Ten signs of the Zodiac, worked in spangles, sparkled round its edge, but Virgo was omitted at her own desire; and the bridegroom proposed to dispense with Capricorn. Sweet delicacy! She held a pot of myrtle in her hand, and wore on her head a small lighted torch, emblematical of Hyæna. The boys and girls bounded about her, and old Margueritone begged the favour of lighting her pipe at her la'ship's head.

“Aha! I remember you!” said little Billy, pointing his plump and dimpled finger at her. She remarked how tall he was grown, and took him in her arms, while he playfully beat her with an infinity of small thumps.

The marriage ceremony passed off with great spirit; and the foud bridegroom, as he pressed her to his heart, felt how pure, how delicious are the joys of virtue.

That evening, he gave a *fête champêtre* to the peasantry; and, afterwards, a magnificent supper to his friends.

The company consisted of Lord Lilliput, Sir James Brobdignag, little Billy, Anacharsis Clootz, and Joe Miller.

Nothing, they thought, could add to their happiness; but they were miserably mistaken. A messenger, pale as Priam's, rushed into the room, and proclaimed Lord Theodore a peer of Great Britain, as his father had died the night before.

All present congratulated Lord De Willoughby on this prosperous turn of affairs; while himself and his charming bride exchanged a look that spoke volumes.

Little Billy then pledged him in a goblet of Falernian; but he very properly refused, alleging, that as the dear child was in love with Hysterica, he had probably poisoned the wine, in a fit of jealousy. The whole party were in raptures at this mark of his Lordship's discretion.

After supper, little Billy rose, and bowing gracefully to the bride, stabbed himself to the heart.

Our readers may now wish to learn what became of the remaining personages in this narrative.

Count Siletto is dead; Lord Lilliput is no more; Sir James Brobdignag has departed this life; Anacharsis Clootz is in his grave; and Mr. J. Miller is in another, and, we trust, a better world.

Old Margueritone expired with the bible in her hand, and the coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of lunacy.

Having thus conducted our lovers to the summit of human happiness, we shall take leave of our readers with this moral reflection:—“The falling out of lovers is the renewal of love.”

*The Heroine, or Adventures of a Fair Romance Reader, by Mr. Barrett.*

ON THE EFFECTS OF GALVANISM, AS A PRINCIPLE OF LIFE, ACTIVITY, AND GENERAL INFLUENCE.

The progress of human knowledge is but slow. A simple hint or suggestion is all that is usually furnished by the first discoverer of the most important novelty in science: This is varied and improved by others, till at length it is reduced to consistent and fixed principles: and is acknowledged as a standing law of nature.

In our fifth Volume, page 561, we introduced some interesting remarks on the subject of sleep, with curious experiments, made by Professor Mangali, at Pavia, on the torpid state of animals; and particularly of some approaching to the form and properties of man. In the present article we resume the subject; but combine the observations of several naturalists, M. M. De la Méthérie, Palisot de Beauvois, and others.

TORPIDITY: ANTI-TORPIDITY.

M. De la Méthérie observes, that "During the whole of the cold season, many animals are torpid; and their sleep is so profound, during several months, that no infliction of pain, nor even severe wounds, can withdraw them from this state of stupefaction. [This is not to be taken too strictly; as Professor Mangali found, that an increased degree of cold produced a sense of pain in the monkeys he treated; which awakened them, so far as to induce them to change their position, &c. The same befel a poor bat, which, by intense cold, was driven from its hiding place, where it had taken refuge for some months; but was found at a distance frozen to death.] Warmth alone, however, is the general and only restorative of these torpid beings. At the return of spring they resume their vitality with the increasing warmth.

A great number of insects, such as ants, are equally rendered torpid by cold; and all these possess the most lively powers during summer.

It is the same with plants endowed with great liveliness; or to use another word, great irritability, when the temperature of the atmosphere around them is high; but when the temperature is chilly, and cold, they shew no such tokens of power.

M. Dessaignes finds the causes of these variations in the application of Galvanism. He thinks this science affords easy explication of the phenomenon. He has proved, by very ingenious experiments, that animals prepared for Galvanic experiments, exhibit powerful signs of Galvanism, when they are exposed to degrees of heat more or less considerable; although this very faculty ceases when the state of warmth or heat is exchanged for a state of coolness, or chill;—and that on re-

storing the warmth, this power is also restored, with it.

It is all but demonstrated, in the present day, that the Galvanism which the various parts of the body exercise on each other, is the cause of their irritability, their sensibility, and, in short, of their principle of vitality. Now, according to the experiments of M. Dessaignes, this Galvanic faculty, which at high degrees of temperature is exceedingly intense, is extinguished, in greater or lesser measure, by lower degrees of cold.

It seems to be an inference, *supposable or allowable*, therefore, that the Galvanic faculty retains its vigour and its intensity only at high temperatures;—while, at lower temperatures, it is quiescent, or diminished in its activity, or becomes altogether extinct: and that this loss of Galvanic power produces torpidity during the cold season.

M. Palisot De Beauvois has remarked, that besides the plants already generally known to be sleepers, there are various others which exhibit the same phenomenon. Such are the whole of the numerous family of *conferve*, which he calls *trichomanes*, the water-lentils, the charas, and almost all aquatic plants, as the potamogetons, many kinds of ranunculuses, the ananas aquatica, the valisneria, &c. &c.

At the time when the sap, being checked, or, as it were, become dull, stagnant, stupified (like the blood in animals previous to a state of torpidity) occasions the falling of the leaf, these plants sink more or less into the water, in proportion as the cold is augmented. They carry this so far as to disappear completely, and retire to the very bottom and mud of the water which they inhabit; on this they repose, secure from injury by the ice, which, in severe frosts, covers the surface of the pool.

In the same manner at the approach of spring, when the larger buds of the trees begin to open, and drop their envelopes; when the young leaves, still closely folded together, and rolled on themselves, begin to extend themselves and to open, at that season the aquatics gradually rise, in proportion to the warmth of the atmosphere, until they wholly cover the surface of the water.

It deserves notice, that these two seasons for stupefaction and slumber, and for restoration and waking, are the same for all beings; and that this phenomenon constantly obeys the approach of the equinox, or follows after it, according to the state of the atmosphere.

M. M. Lestiboudois, father and son, struck with the disappearance of the ananas aquatica during winter, and its return with the milder season, directed their researches to the disco-

very of the cause of this phenomenon. At length they ascertained that the mass, or bundle, of leaves that composes the whole plant, is attached to roots fixed in the soil at bottom, by one or more filaments differing in length according to the depths of the water, and allowing the plant to rise to the surface, and throw out its flowering branches in such a manner that they appear on the top of the water.

They observed further, that in proportion as the cold became strong enough to make itself felt, the plant sunk in the water by means of the contraction of these filaments, which shrunk into themselves, and gained in thickness what they lost in length; something in the manner of an earth-worm, which stretches itself out, and then contracts itself, drawing its rings closer together according to the motion it proposes to accomplish.

Nevertheless, M. Palisot de Beauvois has closely examined these filaments of the *sturiotes*, and has found neither rings nor articulations; it remains, therefore, that this phenomenon is performed by a contraction, or drawing closer together of the parts or divisions of the cellular and tubular envelopments. This is probable: but what is certain, is the fact, of the appearance and disappearance of this plant on the surface of the water, in proportion to the warmth or coolness of the season.

To the for-going succeeds, properly enough, an account of the

#### INFLUENCE OF HEAT AND COLD ON THE VOLTAIC PILE; BY M. DESSAIGNES.

That philosopher reports, that when the pile is plunged into a frigorific mixture, care must be taken that the cold penetrate it equally in all its parts: for if the upper part should be subjected to a less intense degree of cold than the rest, the electric virtue will not be wholly extinguished: and when, by due precaution, it is extinguished, it gradually revives as the upper extremity of the pile is uncovered.

If the pile, prepared with water, or a saline dissolution, be plunged in boiling water, in such a manner that its lower half only be immersed, its upper part being out of the water, its electric power is increased to such a degree of intensity that it is no longer possible to sustain the shocks it gives.

If, on the contrary, this pile be plunged into boiling water, in such a manner that it be suspended in the water without touching the bottom of the boiler, while its upper surface has a considerable depth of water above it, then, at the first effect of the heat, the electric power is sensibly augmented; but after a while it gradually subsides, and after about three quarters of an hour's boiling, it

ceases altogether. The boiling must be kept violent; and the heat equal throughout the pile.

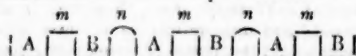
When the extinction of the pile is fully ascertained, if it be taken out of the boiling water, and plunged completely in a hydro-pneumatic bath, full of water, it quickly recovers its properties, and its powers increase as it most rapidly becomes cold, to such a point, that M. D. supposed them to be *four times stronger than when in the air*. Towards the end of its cooling, its powers weaken, till they only equal what they are in air.

Thus it appears that the pile loses its strength when in extremely high temperatures; and when in extremely low temperatures: provided the instrument be equally affected throughout by them.—Also—

That the intensity of the pile is the greater, the greater is the interval of temperature between the two poles of the pile. The same phenomena take place with the element of the pile, *i. e.* with a disk of copper and zinc, enclosed in a case of tin; shewn by its powers on frogs.

After having found that the heterogeneous metals act electrically on each other, in different states of the atmosphere, only by means of the difference of their specific heat,—a difference equally annulled by extreme heat or extreme cold, M. D. wished to discover whether electric action could not be produced in homogeneous metals, by different degrees of temperature produced in them,—his experiments convinced him that this might be done.

M. Schweiger composed a battery of one solid conductor and one liquid conductor:



A and B are small vases of copper connected alternately by slips *m* moistened with water, and by a thread of tin *n*. The vases are filled with diluted sulphuric acid:—the number may be a dozen, or fourteen, each mounted on a stand. Under each vase A a lighted lamp is placed, while the vases B are cold. The vases A, as they become warm, perform the functions of zinc in batteries of ordinary construction: the Galvanic power shews itself; the extremities of the metallic threads become oxydized, and gas is disengaged: but directly as the lamps are withdrawn, the action ceases. Next, therefore, is the principle which excites the Galvanic agency.

The metallic thread, which forms the communication between the vases must not be of platina, nor of gold; but of lead, or copper. This battery produces the same effects as that of Volta.

The author succeeded in forming a battery without any water. He took plates of tinned



iron, about four inches square, and polished them on one side till the iron appeared. These plates now become of two metals, were united together by a mastic in a small vase of pottery. This vase being heated over the fire, the author threw cinnabar into the interstices between these plates; and as he had not cinnabar enough, he filled up the interval with raw sulphurated antimony, and urged the fire till the antimony melted. A communication was then formed by means of threads of tin, with the nerves and muscles of a frog recently awaked from its winter's sleep, and consequently more readily excitable. One thread being in the melted metallic sulphur, at one pole of the battery, the other in contact with the other pole. Strong convulsive motions followed immediately. "Thus we have obtained," says M. S., "a Galvanic battery completely dry (without water) which may, without difficulty, be rendered much more perfect."

The influence of heat and cold, on the Galvanic principle, is clear in these experiments; the increased powers of the Galvanic principle in the transition from cold to heat, &c. is evident also;—with its suppression by violent extremes of either. The inference of its effects on living bodies seems to follow very closely. The greater operations of Nature, in the seasons, are probably produced in this order:—In spring the advance of the sun promotes the Galvanic action by its heat; this action pervades all Nature, and being communicated from part to part, from subject to subject, awakes the sap of trees, and bursts their buds, &c. into life:—awakes also the blood of sleeping animals and flows it into vivacity: all now becomes animated and sprightly. In autumn the reverse: the sun's heat diminishing—the Galvanic activity diminishes with it; hence the sap stagnates, hence the blood stiffens: trees and animals sleep.

Perhaps something of this takes place every day. In the morning the sun's rays excite the Galvanic power; in the evening, as they retire, the exciting power decays, and sleep succeeds. Thus the history of a day is the history of a year: its seasons also are similar. [And possibly the history of a day is the history of life.]

Observe also, that the extremes of heat and cold are unfavourable. Is this the cause why, during the heats of summer and autumn, the human frame can scarcely exert its vigour; but is speedily exhausted?—and why, during the severities of winter, a listlessness and indisposition to action steals over the frame? Does it explain why this is most felt at the poles, and under the Equator? Does it assign a cause for the reluctance to activity in man and cattle (distinct from weariness) which pervades them during the heat of the day, after having been some hours exposed to

the effects of Galvanic conductors on all sides and being saturated, as it were, with the action of natural Galvanism excited by the power of heat? Does it give a glimpse at the cause why the same plants are found—the *last of life!* in the regions of perpetual frosts and on the limits of the arid desert? Is the sun that great lamp, which, mocking the feeble imitations of puny man, produces, by one vast impulse, effects in ten thousand diversities which defy our conception? Certain it is, that to appoint one powerful motive cause to produce numberless effects is much in the style of ALMIGHTY POWER.

These, with many other questions equally important, are easily asked, but not easily answered. We must content ourselves with probabilities, at present, and look forward to certainties, with hope. Our knowledge seems to be progressive, though slow; and with this our article concludes, as it begun, trusting that the leading idea, being once obtained, it will be varied, and improved by the ingenious and the learned, till reduced to consistent and fixed principles—and acknowledged as a standing law of Nature. HERMIT.

How far do these principles justify the idea of change of climate in the temperate zones of our globe? Crocodiles formerly inhabited the Danube, and lions, Judea. Is the Galvanic action less now, than formerly? and why? Is the Galvanic action excited by heat, the cause of the swarthy and black complexions of the Equatorial nations? Have they suffered a kind of oxydation of the skin? &c. &c.

#### CHINESE DECALOGUE.

It is curious enough that among the most highly valued institutes of Chinese morality, there should be ten precepts particularly distinguished. Reckoning by *five*, seems to have been the earliest mode of computation, and derived from the fingers: Reckoning by tens is equally natural. The child who could count his fingers, could retain these precepts, and in later life, the memory would be assisted in recollecting them, by the action of reckoning—finger upon finger—from each hand alternately. This mode of calculating still exists among various nations; even those who have not figures. All can count ten; or twenty: though some remain in a state of rudeness, which incapacitates them from practising the mechanism of higher numbers. Be that as it might, this article is curious, as it points out those evils of heart and life against which the Chinese Sage thought strong

cautions peculiarly necessary.—Man is much the same by nature, and disposition, all the world over. We are indebted for this translation to Rev. Mr. Morrison, now Missionary at Canton.

THE HOLY ADMONITIONS OF  
WAN-CHANG TE-KEUN

(The God of Letters.)

*The TEN PRECEPTS composed at the Window shaded by the Plantain Tree.*

*I. Beware of Lasciviousness.*

Not having seen, you should not think of. When seeing, there should be no irregularity.

Having seen, there should be no remembrance.

With respect to virgins and widows, be particularly guarded.

*II. Beware of wicked Thoughts.*

Do not harbour a dangerous thought.  
Do not put forth an irregular thought.  
Do not remember resentment unallayed.  
Do not look on gain and covet it.  
Do not see ability and envy it.

*III. Beware of the Errors of the Mouth.*

Do not speak of women.  
Do not meddle with clandestine affairs.  
Do not publish people's defects.  
Do not change what you have said.  
Do not make loose songs.  
Do not revile the sages.

Be most cautious with respect to superiors, relations, and the dead.

*IV. Beware of Sloth.*

Do not go to sleep early and rise late.  
Do not neglect your own field and plow your neighbour's.  
Do not run too fast after gain.  
Do not learn to do that from which there is no advantage.

Be most on your guard against having the body present but the mind absent.

*V. Beware of throwing away Characters.*

Do not with old books roll up parcels, nor paste the windows.  
Do not with useless papers boil tea, or rub the table.  
Do not blot good books.  
Do not write at random against the doors or walls.  
Do not destroy a rough copy.  
Do not throw away writing on the road.

*VI. Pay due respect to the Relations subsisting amongst Men.*

Kindness is the principal duty of a father.  
Respect is the principal duty between a prince and his minister.

Brothers should mutually love.

A friend should speak the truth.

A husband and wife should mutually agree.

—They should be particularly careful to shew respect.

*VII. Cleanse the Ground of the Heart.*

Consider the doctrines of the ancients to regulate the heart.

Sit in a retired place and call home the heart.

Be sparing of wine or pleasure, and purify the heart.

Reject selfish desires and purify the heart.—

It is particularly requisite to understand the utmost reasons of things to illuminate the heart.

*VIII. Establish a good Manner.*

Be diligent in business, and attentive to your words.

Let your intentions be exalted, but your manner humble. (*Literally*, 'Let your mind be high, but your body low'.)

Be bold, yet careful. (*Literally*, 'Let your liver be great, and your heart little'.)

Rescue men from present errors, and follow the ancients.

Reject the depraved, and revert to the upright.

Study the Sages' Nine Topics of Study.

1. When you look, study to see clearly.

2. When you listen, study to hear fully.

3. In your countenance, study to be placid.

4. In your appearance, study to be venerable.

5. In your words, study to be faithful.

6. In business, study to be respectful.

7. In cases of doubt, study to enquire.

8. In anger, study to recollect the difficulties in which you may be involved.

9. In what you acquire, study to be just.

Venerate the Three Things which the Sages venerate.

1. Venerate Heaven's decrees.

2. Venerate magistrates.

3. Venerate the sayings of the Sages.

Be careful not to regard every thing that is said.

*IX. Be attentive to your Intercourse with a Friend.*

Be not inattentive from first to last.

Let your inside and outside be the same.

Do not make a difference between the noble and ignoble.

Living or dying be the same.

Let the meritorious and defective mutually advise.

Reject (the ancients) F and Hwuy, and serve Chung-ne (Confucius.)

Reject the dissipated and boisterous, and associate with the moderate and upright.

You should establish yourself as a friend whom 10,000 ages may imitate.

### X. *Widely diffuse Instruction and Renovation.*

When you meet with superiors, discourse of right reason.

When you meet with equals, speak of the rewards of good actions.

Print a number of good books.

Speak much of good actions.

You should particularly oppose the erroneous, and venerate the true, in order to defend my doctrines.

\* \* It would be satisfactory to know by what emblems and figures these precepts are conveyed. The literal rendering of some, under No. VIII, excite our curiosity. For the general principles of this hieroglyphic language, vide *Panorama*, vol. XII. p. 848, 1054.

## AMERICANA.

### No. II.

THE following Proclamation states so fully and clearly the causes for which a national observance of an extraordinary (humiliating) kind may be held, with the proper spirit for such a service, and the objects to be kept in view, on so solemn an occasion, as to justify our insertion of it. The language it speaks, so far as it is political, we know to be that of a great part of the American people; and if we are not mistaken it is consonant to that which will, ere long, be acknowledged as expressing the general desire of that widely [too widely] extended people.

#### PROCLAMATION FOR A GENERAL FAST.

We cannot present our readers with more interesting matter, at the present awful crisis of our national affairs, than the following excellent Proclamation of the Governor of Massachusetts.—*Panoplist* for June, 1812.

By his Excellency CALEB STRONG, Esq.  
Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a Proclamation, for a day of public Fasting and Prayer.

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the world, in his righteous Providence, to permit us to be engaged in war against the nation from which we are descended, and which, for many generations, has been the bulwark of the religion we profess:—And whereas, by this awful and alarming change in our circumstances, the people of this commonwealth are, in a

peculiar manner, exposed to personal suffering, and the loss of a great proportion of their substance:—It becomes us, in imitation of our fathers, in their times of perplexity and danger, with deep repentance, to humble ourselves before Him for our sins, and for the ungrateful returns we have made to Him for His mercies:—To ascribe righteousness to our Maker, when he threatens us with the most severe of all temporal calamities, and to beseech Him to avert the tokens of his anger, and remember for us His former loving kindness and tender mercy.

I do therefore, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, and at the request of the House of Representatives, appoint Thursday, the twenty-third day of July next, to be observed by the people of this State, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer; that with penitent hearts we may assemble in our places of public worship and unite in humble supplications to the God of our Fathers, who was their defence in danger, and to whom they never sought in vain; and beseech Him, through the merit of His Son, that He would forgive our ingratitude, and the innumerable transgressions of which we have been guilty.—That He would give wisdom, integrity, and patriotism to our national and State Governments, that the leaders of the people may not cause them to err:—That He would inspire the President and Congress, and the Government of Great Britain with just and pacific sentiments; that he would humble the pride and subdue the lust and passions of men, from whence wars proceed, and that Peace may speedily be restored to us, upon safe and equitable terms.

That He would guard the lives of our soldiers and mariners, and protect our commerce and navigation from the dangers with which they are encompassed;—that He would preserve us from intestine violence and foreign invasion: That he would dispose the people of these States to do justice to the Indian tribes, to enlighten and not to exterminate them: And that He would protect our frontier settlements from their ravages: that He would preserve us from entangling and fatal alliances with those governments which are hostile to the safety and happiness of mankind:—That He would regard, with tender compassion, the nations whose most essential rights have been wrested from them by fraud and violence, and who are groaning under the cruel hand of oppression, and that He would break in pieces the power of the oppressor, and scatter the people that delight in war.

That the inhabitants of this State may be the objects of his peculiar favor: That He would take them under His holy protection, and hide them in His pavilion until the calamities be overpast:—That the chastisements

with which he may think proper to afflict us, may serve to humble us, and do us good; and that we may not be like those who are hardened by His corrections, and who, in the time of their trouble, multiply their transgressions against Him:—That he would save us from the baleful influence of party spirit, and that whatever enemies may rise up against us from abroad, we may have peace and mutual confidence among ourselves, and know, by experience, how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

That he would accomplish the promises of His mercy concerning the future repose and prosperity of the human race, when men shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and learn war no more; when fraud and violence shall cease for ever, and righteousness and peace prevail through the earth; when the Kingdom of the Redeemer shall triumph over all opposition, and the heathen shall be given Him for His inheritance; and when the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.

And the people are requested to abstain from unnecessary labour and recreation on the said day.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the thirty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

CALEB STRONG.

By his Excellency's Command, with the advice and consent of the Council.

ALDEN BRADFORD, Sec.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

.....

In our last we had occasion to notice the increasing prevalence of the vice of intoxication, in America, and in its train other vices, with their inevitable consequence, Poverty. As that was diametrically opposite to a prevailing opinion among us, that America is increasing in wealth, and with her wealth in happiness also, we take this opportunity of furnishing documents calculated to correct that opinion.—It is a mortifying, but a just sentiment, that poverty accompanies wealth. It has ever been found so in "the old country," and now it appears to be undeniably so, in the new country. Never again let America be quoted as the residence of sobriety, virtue, and equality of enjoyment, property, and rank. The propo-

sition is false. Our proofs are not derived from the partiality of a Briton thinking too highly of his own country, and contemptuously of a foreign land. They are furnished by American philanthropy; and are not only public documents, but are calls on the public for exertion. If they were false, or founded on fallacy, the general voice would condemn and suppress them. They are decisive; and irresistible.

Another inference is unavoidable:—If poverty makes her appearance and intrudes among the Americans *already*, in a country yet young; where is the wonder, that in a country peopled for many ages, poverty should have established herself?—if, in a country *new to wealth*, poverty is an inmate, is it extraordinary that she should claim a *domicile* in a country long increasing in riches?—if, in a country enlightened by all modern principles, and setting off, *ab initio*, under all modern improvements,—is it astonishing that it should be found impossible to expel her from a country, which was once bound with the fetters of the feudal system, and still feels the effects of many of those remnants of civil and religious constraint, which cannot be removed without the intervention of a remedy worse than the disease?

#### ASYLUMS.

The people of this country, since its settlement hitherto, have been more free from the evils of poverty, than perhaps the people of any other portion of the world. The great mass of our population are in that happy state of mediocrity, which experience has proved to be the most favourable to virtue and happiness. So true is this, that when our countrymen return from abroad, whether they have visited Europe, Africa, or Asia, they declare, with one voice, that they never knew, nor even conceived, what poverty was, till they saw the poor in foreign countries. They had seen, to be sure, what is called poverty among us, but it is so different a thing from poverty in other countries, that the two states can hardly be compared together.

As population and wealth increase, however, poverty increases also, especially in large towns. And it becomes the duty of wealthy and benevolent individuals to provide against the evils, which cannot entirely be prevented.

Asylums for the destitute are thought, by many judicious persons, to be among the valuable improvements of modern times. The most useful plan of conducting them appears to be the following:—Capacious buildings should be provided so as to accommodate a great variety of persons of all ages, and both sexes, and furnish them with food and lodgings, together with an abundance of some kind of useful employment. All the applicants for relief should be kept strictly at work, unless ill health should forbid, and whenever their earnings should more than defray their expenses, the surplus should be paid them on their dismissal from the institution. Suitable overseers should, of course, be provided, and suitable means be taken to convey moral and religious instruction to the tenants of the asylum, especially to the children and youth. The great advantages of such institutions are, furnishing a known refuge to those who are suddenly reduced to poverty by some unforeseen calamity, making industry, whenever practicable, the indispensable condition of relief, and affording a premium to labour beyond the provision of a mere support. They might be resorted to without that disgrace which attends application for support to the almshouses. They would be great manufactories, in short, designed for the peculiar accommodation of the poor.

#### BOYS OF ACTIVE MINDS MAY IMPROVE IN

We are happy to observe the formation of a Society in Boston, the exertions of which are to be directed solely to the good of seamen. This important class of men seem to have been too much neglected in the plans of charitable associations. The following notice has appeared in the Boston newspapers.

“The first meeting of ‘The Boston Society for the Religious and Moral Improvement of Seamen,’ was holden on Monday last in the Hall of the Branch Bank. The Society is already very highly respectable, both in numbers and members. The condition of membership is an annual subscription of two dollars;—but, from the opulent, donations are confidently expected.

\*. How far British benevolence might take a hint from Trans-atlantic humanity is submitted to the feelings of the public. No country on earth has so extensive a navy as Britain. No sailors better deserve, or more require “religious or moral improvement.” What say philanthropy and patriotism to this?

#### SOCIETY FOR SUPPRESSION OF VICE.

At a time when the righteous Governor of the Universe seems to be pouring down his

judgments upon the world—when the dark clouds of adversity are hanging over the United States—and when the people of this part of them are alarmed with apprehensions of discord and distress, is it not the duty of all who wish well to their peace and happiness, to reflect upon the causes of these calamities? And is there not ground to believe that a prevalence of vice, a corruption of manners, and an inattention to the duties of morality (not to mention the neglect of religious duties) have provoked the Divine Being to manifest his displeasure against us?

Deeply impressed with these ideas, we feel disposed to exert such endeavours as may seem suitable to use, to rectify the minds of the vicious and immoral, and engage the attention of all around us to render them effectual—humbly hoping that such a co-operation of the well-disposed will have a beneficial tendency to meliorate that portion of the community with which any of us may be most immediately connected, and thereby in some degree, avert the wrath of Him who exalts or abases a people according to their obedience of his will.

It shall be the duty of each member to use his endeavours by persuasion and advice, or by such other means as his prudence shall direct, to reclaim the vicious, and promote an attention to moral duties, by those in whom a remissness therein shall appear to prevail.

And whereas some young persons of both sexes, from a deficiency of education or a state of poverty, or perhaps both, have inconsiderately contracted habits of idleness and vice, prejudicial to their own interest and happiness, and the peace and order of the community—it shall be the duty of the Committee to attain a knowledge of the circumstances of such persons, and make such provision as their discretion may suggest, to rescue them from the evils to which such habits may expose them.

\*. There are other provisions in the plan; but these seemed to us most proper for the consideration of our countrymen, as well as most striking features in this praiseworthy attempt.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

The following hint may be useful to schools, &c. possessing extensive premises. The world in miniature may be rendered instructive with relation to the world at large. Certainly the definitions of geography might be rendered equally exact and amusing; as to the more refined and accurate particulars: they must continue to be obtained from superior sources.

Boys of active minds may improve in



geographical knowledge by laying out small plats of ground, in such a manner as to impress upon the memory the relative situation and size of contiguous states and empires. One portion might be appropriated to the United States, another to Europe, and different places might be indicated by planting different vegetables in the portions assigned to them respectively. Dividing lines, rivers, &c. might be represented by alleys, rows of vegetables, &c. Thus boys would "make amusement and instruction friends."

#### DEATH FROM THE STING OF A BEE.

At Wardsborough, Vermont, Mr. Ebenezer Fisher. While hiving a swarm of bees, one of them stung him on the end of his nose, and the poison operated so powerfully, that it occasioned his death in about thirty minutes after he was stung.

\* \* This is a very remarkable incident: perhaps this bee visited poisonous plants. Honey so obtained is fatal.

#### STATISTICS.

In New Haven, during the year 1811, the deaths were 121. Of these eleven were of persons between 70 and 90 years of age, and 40 were under five years.

In the 1st and 2d parishes of Springfield, which contain about 3,000 souls, the deaths during the last year were 27. Of these, 12 were of children under three years, and eight were between 60 and 85.

At New York, during the year 1811, died, 160 persons of the small pox.

At Peacham, (Vt.) during the year 1811, about 60 persons of fevers, principally the spotted fever.

At Norfolk, (Vir) during the year 1811, four men and one woman died murdered; three men and two women by suicide; and three men supposed by murder or suicide.

#### DEATH.

At Harrison, (N. Y.) about two years ago Peter J. Follow, aged about 120 years. He was a native of Flanders; was at the battle of Ramillies in 1706, retained his senses to his last moments, was never known to have any sickness, and died by a natural decay of the bodily powers. His hearing and memory were remarkably good, and his eye-sight so little impaired that he could see a pin on the floor at some distance. He could handle his sword very dexterously, and not long before his death would readily take off the snuff of a candle with its point. He had lived sixty years in Harrison, and been supported by the town 26.

#### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

##### RECAL OF THE VICEROY FROM CANTON; HIS APPOINTMENT TO BE HEAD MANDARIN OF THE LEE PSO.

Recent advices from China confirm the information formerly received, of the recal of the Viceroy of Canton, from whose intelligent mind and benevolent disposition, such beneficial consequences had been anticipated. During the course of his short Viceroyalty, this distinguished person had certainly evinced a partiality and even affection for the English, and had distinguished the members of the Residency with attentions, which were looked upon, particularly by the Chinese, as very extraordinary. He appears to have well appreciated the sincerity of our national character; and in his edicts was wont to distinguish us by the title of "The old, plain, faithful people." At taking leave of Mr. Elphinstone and Sir George Staunton, he embraced them, and wept exceedingly. He was removed from Canton, to fill the high situation of Head Mandarin of the Lee Pso,—a dignity, it seems, only nine degrees inferior to Majesty itself, and privileged to kneel on a cushion in the presence and address the Emperor with folded hands, while all of inferior rank are constrained to remain prostrate, with their faces on the ground.

##### VISIT TO COMPANY'S SHIPS AT WHAMPOA BY THE VICEROY OF CANTON.

On the morning of the 6th of November, the several ships at Whampoa, fresh painted, were bedecked with streamers of every nation, for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy; and about eight o'clock, the Captains of those belonging to the Honorable Company and the India Merchants, set off to meet him. On reaching His Excellency's state barge, the gentlemen were most graciously received, and every one knighted in due form, *Knights of the Purse*. \* On His Excellency's appearing in view from the shipping, a general salute of nineteen guns from all the ships commenced.

The Honourable Company's ship *Perseverance*, Captain Tweedale, to which His Excellency proceeded, was elegantly fitted up on the occasion, with an accommodation ladder, covered with baize and bunting, the poop cleared of every thing, and covered

\* A ceremony performed by hanging an embroidered silk purse, to the third or fourth button hole of the coat.

also with baize and carpets, the after-part elevated by a small platform, on which was placed a table for His Excellency and a select few; he sat in the centre, with the Governor of the City, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and the Criminal Judge, on his right,—Mr. Elphinstone, the Chief Surgeon, Sir George Staunton, Bart. Captains Briggs and Broughton, R. N. on his left. Two other tables, nearly the whole length of the poop, on which was arranged with much taste every delicacy, were placed for the remaining parts of the company, which was numerous.

His Excellency, on reaching the *Perseverance*, was received by Mr. Elphinstone, and Captain Briggs and Broughton of the Royal Navy, and conducted to his seat, through a street formed by a company of the Royal Marines, with presented arms, the band of the *Indefatigable* playing *God save the King*, and *Rule Britannia*. On His Excellency being seated, which was some time after his arrival on board, he began distributing the presents, consisting of silks, satins, teas, &c. after which the company sat down to breakfast.

His Excellency appeared to be between fifty and sixty years of age; of a middling stature, with mild, prepossessing countenance; rather infirm in health, and apparently under a course of gilt pills, which he recommended to every one, and gave a handful to each.

After remaining on board about an hour, he departed with the same ceremony as on his arrival. In the evening, the company dined with Captain Briggs, and returned to Canton about eight o'clock.

This is the first instance of such condescension having taken place; most people are very sanguine as to the good effect it may produce, in promoting a great intimacy between the two nations.

#### UNLAWFUL CONTRACTS FOR TEA CON- NIVED AT.

In consequence of the great distrust and increasing difficulty, which continued to embarrass all commercial transactions at Canton, we understand, that contracts for tea had latterly been made with the up-country merchants, without the intervention of the Hong. The teas were delivered in barter for goods imported; and such advances as were required, were made under the guarantee of the two senior merchants. This mode of transacting business was contrary to law, and consequently insecure and liable to continual interruption; but the necessity of the case had obtained the connivance of the existing government of Canton.

#### BENEFICIAL EFFECTS CONSEQUENT ON THE SUPPRESSION OF COCK-FIGHTING AND GAMBLING.

The quiet order of things at Java, we learn from very good authority, is greatly owing to a measure adopted by the Rt. hon. the governor general, during his residence there, for the abolition of cock-fighting and of the gaming-houses, which were much frequented by the Chinese and Malays, and the duties on which yielded a considerable revenue to government. Both these nations it is well known were extravagantly addicted to games of chance; they will stake the last atom of their property, even their wives and children, on the cast of a die, and when all is lost, will, from a thirst of vengeance, assail the life of their more fortunate adversary, or in a state of intoxication, run amock, and destroy all that come in their way. The murderer generally falls by the hands of the deceased's friends, and so the feud goes on; perhaps to the extermination of one or both families. Murders from this cause were formerly perpetrated at Java to the number of two or three daily; whereas only two have occurred during the last three months, a fact which must be heard with pleasure by every lover of his species, and cannot fail to afford a heartfelt satisfaction to the nobleman from whose wise and humane act such a happy consequence has resulted.

#### SUPERSTITIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF BALI.

*Extract of a Letter from Banyan Wangi,\*  
dated the 31st January.*

Thinking the information I have been able to obtain concerning the people of Bali, and also of some statues I have seen here, may not be unacceptable, I communicate the substance of it with pleasure.

The Bali people pay divine honours to the cow; they do not make use of its hide, nor will they sit on it, from reverential respect.

The wife burns herself with the body of deceased husband, she ascends the funeral pile, adorned with flowers, and holding in her hand a dove, which she liberates. On the bird's flying off, she leaps voluntarily into the fire. Concubines are not admitted to this honorable distinction.

The wife who does not burn with her husband, is degraded to the rank of a slave, and

\* This name signifies in the Javanese language, *sweet water*. The place is also called *Blombangun*, from *Blambang*, a low (not mountainous,) promontory. This name has been corrupted to *Balambouang*, and applied to a bay at some distance to the south-eastward of the present town.

is an outcast. Polygamy is allowed to any extent; and all the married wives of one man burn themselves with his corpse. The ashes are thrown into the sea.

They make no objection to animal food, the cow excepted; and are much addicted to the drinking of spirits, which they take in large quantities. These traces appear sufficient to ascertain that these people are Hindu, although they may be looked on by those of India proper, as a degenerate and corrupted sect.

Bali was peopled in part, if not entirely, from Java, and some thousands of inhabitants formerly went from this district. About six or seven miles from hence, I am informed, is the foundation of a very ancient and large city, that was built of large bricks six or seven inches thick, with a length and breadth in proportion. I have seen several images that have been dug up from the ruins. Among them is a head of *Ganes*, in tolerably good preservation, and several statues at full length of *Gopis*, standing in respectful obedience before *Krishna*. There are two or three which I cannot understand.

I have seen a brass vessel, that was dug up, at the same place. It is thinly hammered out, and would contain about two quarts. It does not resemble any vessel of the Hindus. It is broken in half and quite decayed by old age.

The names of the Hindu Gods, *Lochman*, *Ram*, *Hanuman*, &c. are quite familiar to many of the people here; and I believe they have also some account of the battle of the gods, but whether written or oral I know not. I will endeavour, however, to get from Bali their sacred writings, if they have any.

#### PROSPERITY OF CONQUERED SETTLEMENTS.

Advices from Amboyna, extending to the end of April afford a most satisfactory report of the prosperity of the conquered settlements in that quarter of the world. The public revenues were in a most flourishing condition. We understand from respectable authority, that the accounts of the islands for the official year 1811-12, exhibit a net balance in favour of the Company, after deducting the charges of the civil and military establishments and all other public charges whatever, of no less a sum than one million and two hundred thousand Spanish dollars;—a circumstance the more unexpected and remarkable, as the charges of the Moluccas, when formerly subject to the British government, exceeded the receipts in the proportion, we believe, of about 50,000 Rix-dollars per month.

The recent accounts from Amboyna give a much more favourable report of the health of the garrison, than those which were re-

ceived shortly after the occupation of that colony. Remittent fevers and dysenteries had been prevalent during the early part of the year; but the cases were in general slight, and the mortality inconsiderable.

#### PROPHECY OF A BRAMIN: DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

The alarm lately excited among the natives, by the prophecy of a Bramin at Benares, foretelling the speedy destruction of the world by a great earthquake, has, it seems, by no means been confined to the British provinces. We hear of the same story from the central parts of the peninsula; and it is said to have produced a very general sensation throughout all India. The day originally fixed for the accomplishment of this prophecy, we believe, was the 18th of January. It has since been transferred to subsequent days; but, those too having now passed without any deviation from the usual course of nature, the alarm, we should suppose, must have pretty well subsided.

#### EFFECTS OF EARTHQUAKE; AT LUCKNOW.

Letters from Lucknow mention, two very violent shocks of an earthquake felt at that place Feb. 12, 1812, the first early in the forenoon, and the second on the afternoon of the same day. The former was the most severe, and continued for about a minute. The effect was so alarming, as to induce many persons to quit their houses, and run out into the plain; and, in the city of Lucknow, it was said, that several houses had been thrown down by the force of the concussion. It is remarkable, that, for nearly three weeks before, a large proportion of the native inhabitants of Lucknow, had been sleeping abroad in the fields, in hourly expectation of the fulfilment of the prophecy of the Bramin of Benares.

We understand, that the first of the above shocks, was distinctly perceived at the Presidency; where the same phenomenon occurred a second time, with considerably greater severity, a little before two o'clock, on the morning of the 17th.

#### Extract of a Letter from Berhampore.

April 10, 1812.—“A very severe shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning about half past 3 o'clock. Its direction appeared to be from about N. E. to S. W. with an undulatory motion, as if occasioned by heavy waggons passing over a hollow pavement, with a noise like the repeated echoes of a discharged cannon, apparently accompanied by the falling of a number of dry leaves. The feathered race were unusually silent;—but the asses of the washermen expressed their alarm by a continual braying.”

#### FROLIC OF FORTUNE: NOT BRICKS BUT GOLD.

A letter from Malda received in the course of last week, relates an extraordinary story, of the discovery of a hidden treasure, by a peasant, among the ruins of Gour. The man had gone to the place to dig for bricks, and had brought with him three bullocks to carry them away. He had not proceeded far in his operations, however, when his eyes were regaled with a prospect to which they had been little accustomed; and our information adds, that instead of the bricks which he had gone in quest of, he actually brought back his three bullocks laden with gold!

#### DREADFUL FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

One of the most furious and destructive fires, which for many years has afflicted the native population of Calcutta, broke out on the afternoon of Thursday April 30, in the Mindee Bhaghaun. It is supposed to have originated in a small hut in that quarter, from whence, spreading before the wind, it advanced in a northerly direction, consuming every thing in its progress, along a tract nearly parallel to the Circular Road an equal in length to half the city. A man and two children are said to have perished;—this destruction of huts and other property was immense.

#### ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA OF THE ARMENIAN NUNCIO, FROM MOUNT ARARAT.

"Arrived July 13, 1812, from Madras, on board the *Lady Barlow*, His Grace the Right Reverend Aveutise, an Armenian Arch Episcopal, as Nuncio from His Highness the Pontiff at Mount Ararat. His Grace landed on Wednesday, at eight o'clock in the evening, and was received by a numerous and respectable concourse of Armenian gentlemen, and accompanied by all the Armenian clergymen of Calcutta in procession to the church, where the Right Reverend Father delivered an animated and elegant discourse. Immediately afterwards, he bestowed his benediction on the congregation, which had the honour of kissing His Grace's hand."

#### CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE BY HEAVY RAINS: BIRDS KILLED.

##### *Extract of a Letter from Allahabad.*

June 18, 1812.—The periodical rains set in here on the 24th inst, with great violence, and at an earlier period, there has been remembered for many years. The inhabitants suffered much, in the loss of their houses,—the greater number of those in the town, constructed of mud, having been levelled to the ground. The whole of the low land be-

tween the Fort and Cantonments, is so completely inundated, as to render communication almost impracticable.

In consequence of this immense accumulation of water, great apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the Bards, but through the indefatigable exertions of the engineer officer, all anxiety on that head has been completely removed. Hundreds of birds are now lying dead beneath the trees, killed by the violence of the rain."

#### LIEUTENANT LOCKETT'S VISIT TO BABYLON.

Lieutenant Lockett of this establishment, returned to Bussorah on the 2d of February, from a journey into the interior, in the course of which he has made a survey of Hills and the ruins of Babylon, and has collected many valuable Arabic and Persian manuscripts. Lieutenant Lockett proposed to leave Bussorah by the first favourable opportunity which occurred after the departure of the *Letna*, and expected to reach Bengal by the month of May 1812, or perhaps sooner.

Mr. Rich the Company's Resident at Bagdat, and his lady, Sir William and Lady Wiseman, the Reverend Mr. Canning, and Mr. Bailly (a gentleman travelling from curiosity), accompanied Lieut. Lockett, in his journey from Bagdat to Bussorah.

#### THE LEOPARD, OR CHETAH, OF CEYLON.

The island of Ceylon abounds with this destructive animal, which at times commit considerable ravages on the cattle.—Several instances have however lately occurred, in which their attacks have not been confined to bullocks, &c. but have extended to the natives, many of whom have been severely wounded and some killed by this animal. An occurrence lately happened at Nagombo wherein a European gentleman very narrowly escaped from one.

Information was brought to Mr. W. about five o'clock in the afternoon that one of these animals had attacked and severely wounded a native in the village of Negombo, and that it was then concealed in a small jungle a little distance off. Mr. W. who is assistant collector at the station, instantly proceeded on horseback to the place, armed with a double barrelled gun, and his servant carrying a loaded rifle: he was likewise followed by several villagers with guns.

As he approached the place, he heard the cries of a native who had incautiously gone into the jungle, and had been seized by the leopard.—The leopard had however quitted his prey, and after some search was discovered crouched behind a cocoanut tree which had fallen down—by this time it was evening, Mr. W. fired at the animal with both barrels, the first ball penetrated his hind leg, the se-

cond went through the lower jaw and into his shoulder—turning round to take his rifle, he discovered that all had deserted him, and at the same moment received a violent blow on the back part of his shoulder and was thrown down by the leopard, who had sprung upon him, fastened his teeth on the back part of Mr. W.'s head and the claws of his hind feet in his back; the wounds the animal had received together with the struggle made by Mr. W. induced him to quit his hold very soon and retire into a bush; Mr. W. when a little recovered from the surprise occasioned by the attack, reloaded his gun and going up to the bush fortunately shot the animal through the heart.

The skin has been sent up to Colombo, it measures from the tip of the nose to the insertion of the tail five feet and the tail two feet ten inches.

Mr. W. we are happy to say, did not receive any material injury, though his head and back have been a good deal torn.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

The farmers of the Isle of France were invited by a government advertisement, to bring to Port Louis on the Prince of Wales's birth-day, specimens of their several breeds of horses, asses, oxen, sheep, hogs, and other domestic animals; and premiums were appointed for those, whose specimens in each class should be most approved.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF VALUABLE PLANTS.

His Excellency the Governor always anxious in the welfare of the colony, and attentive to whatever may tend to secure plenty and variety of provisions at all times to the Cultivators and Slaves, as well as to whatever may form any important and productive branch of commerce, informs Messrs. the Inhabitants that there are at present in the *Jardin des Plantes* ready for delivery, young and flourishing nutmeg and clove plants, as also bread fruit trees, the cultivation of which will be found as easy, as productive; and cannot be too much encouraged as affording a most valuable and plentiful addition to the means of subsisting the negroes, who will after a little time prefer it to most other articles of vegetable food, as has been sufficiently proved in the Antilles where it is now getting into general estimation and cultivation. It is necessary that gentlemen should intimate by letter what number of each kind of trees they may require. These letters to be addressed to Doctor Burke, Superintendent-general, &c. (Blue Mont-Blanc) who will apportion the number of trees to be issued, according to the wants of those applying for them.

#### DESCENT OF STONES FROM THE ATMOSPHERE.

The akhbars of the middle of July, 1812, contain an account of the descent of two large masses of stone in the neighbourhood of Lahore, accompanied by a series of explosions resembling the discharge of a cannon;—a phenomenon, which, as may well be supposed, had excited the utmost consternation throughout the country.

Captain M—— is in possession of a great curiosity, viz. a stone precipitated from a thunder cloud, near the village of Kokurgam, the 6th August, 1812. It weighs I should think four pounds at least, is very heavy for its size, being greatly impregnated with iron, and coated with a thin black crust, as if gunpowder had exploded around it, the thunder clap was heard by many in our lines, like a rustling fire of musquetry for about a minute, and on intelligence of the phenomenon reaching the camp, one of M——'s guides was sent out to enquire and get the stone, if possible. This he tells us was effected with some difficulty, as the Pattell conceiving the stone of heavenly fabrication, had determined to say his prayers to it, with due regularity.—The ground where it fell, was an open space, quite clear of the village, and by the rapidity of its descent, it tore up, and was buried a foot deep in the earth.

We have thought it proper to separate this article from others relating to India; partly because of the nature of the phenomenon it relates; but especially, because of the idolatrous worship to which the subject of it was exposed. The terms in which the intention of the worshipper is expressed, are evidently loose and not intended to be taken too strictly, yet they decidedly imply that this stone of "heavenly fabrication" was supposed to have been prepared by some celestial deity, and from him to have been sent down to earth; if not as his characteristic representative, yet as his *locum tenens*.

This view of the matter leads to a query whether we have not another instance of the same superstition in the New Testament History, Acts xix. The Recorder of Ephesus speaks of the Great Goddess Diana as *Diopetous*; which our translation renders "the image that fell down from Jupiter." The word *image* is inserted, and there is nothing in the original which determines that it was an *image*. It has been supposed by very learned men, that this officer alluded to the things signified by the image of Diana, as descending from Jupiter; which, as Diana of Ephesus represented the general course of nature, was a truth in his sense of the term.



A late writer\* supposes that he discovered here an instance of the *esoteric* and *exoteric* doctrine; or of the use of words in a popular sense conveying one meaning, while in a philosophical sense, which was that of the speaker, they bore another meaning. It might be so:—but, if the object of worship among the Ephesians was really a stone which had fallen from the atmosphere, like this at Kokurugam, then it might without any violence done to language be denominated “Jove-descended;” and the Ephesians would have acted in worshipping it, under the same persuasion as the Hindoo Pattell. That a stone might fall in those ages, as in the present, requires no proof;—that the evidences of its fall, also, might be incontrovertible, cannot be denied;—that however uncouth its form, or unpleasant its aspect, it might pass for “heavenly fabrication,” must be admitted. And if that stone also, was “very heavy, and coated with a thin black crust,” it may afford a reason why the statues of Diana of Ephesus are black,—and some of them of black stone, distinct from all allusion to her office in the character of Luna, as regent of night: sometimes shewing dark phases, &c. &c.

#### CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA, TERMINATING FATALLY.

Some time ago† we called the attention of the public, and especially of the faculty, to the cases of Hydrophobia, reported by Mr. Tyman, of Madras, and Dr. Shoolbred, of Calcutta. We are now bound in duty to report another, the issue of which was not so favourable. It will be observed, that the source of the infection was obscure, and very peculiar,—the dog's biting a small sore on the patient; and that it had remained unsuspected during *three weeks*. We conceive that much emphasis is due to this interval.

It deserves notice also, that bleeding was the only medical effort made. We have formerly cautioned against dependence on this remedy *solely*: at the same time, we must acknowledge our apprehensions that,

\* Fragments to Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, No. cxxvii.

† Compare Panorama Vol. XII. p. 1034. XIII. p. 375.

VOL. XIV. [Lit. Pan. Sept. 1813.]

under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the most powerful remedies would have failed. The disease could never have been suspected till assistance was too late. We give the account *verbatim*.

Trichinopoly, Feb. 23, 1813.

7. A. M.—Serjeant James Clarke, aged 39, a tall, stout, well made, healthy man, and evidently possessed of a good share of resolution. In attempting to swallow his usual dram previous to going out yesterday morning, he felt a peculiar undescrivable reluctance to the liquid, and could not prevail upon himself to take more than one half of it, again in attempting to wash his face preparatory to evening parade, the approach of the water threw him into a violent state of agitation, and he was obliged to have it removed. Although now distressed with the most urgent thirst, he cannot be prevailed upon to attempt swallowing any fluid; the approach, and even the mention of it, producing violent spasms of the muscles of the neck and throat, which spasms, are preceded by a peculiar uneasy sensation about the scrobiculus cordis, and a kind of sobbing, or inclination to sigh, attended also with a severe pain in the head, his eyeballs appear turgid, and a degree of furor is depicted in his countenance, pulse about 110 in the minute and rather small, heat natural, tongue white and moist, belly regular.

Mitt. Sanguis e brachio ad 3 X. L.

9 A. M.—The blood was drawn from a large orifice and the patient kept in an erect posture, he complained of excessive languor and faintness during the operation; but no deliquium supervened, pulse, (immediately after the bleeding) about 88, small, and occasionally intermitting, the near approach or agitation of any fluid in his presence still produces a recurrence of the spasms, although he can bear to look at water when kept at a distance, shews no reluctance to look at himself in a mirror, nor any aversion to light, neither does he object to solid food, but has no inclination to eat: pulse upwards of 100 with intermissions, turgidity of his eyeballs diminished, pupils dilated but sensible to the accession of light, skin moist. At this hour, the patient was visited by Dr. Ainslie, Mr. Peyton of the 14th N. I. and Mr. Campbell of the 8th N. C. and it was agreed to persist in the bleeding, should circumstances render it admissible, and in order that its effects might be distinctly marked, the exhibition of any medicine was purposefully abstained from.

11 A. M.—Has forced himself evidently with great exertion, to swallow about half a

M

pint of milk and water, through a tube affixed to an elastic gum bottle, this he describes as producing the most grateful sensations to his stomach, and he has every inclination to take more, but is afraid to renew his efforts, the urgency of his eyeballs is now much diminished, and his countenance altogether more placid, pulse not more than 84, small, with intermission, skin cold and clammy.

2. P. M.—Has had several attacks of the spasms within the last two hours, and one particularly severe, occurred on seeing a basin of sago which was offered to him; the pulse, except when occasionally raised by the recurrence of the fits of spasm, has uniformly continued to sink since 9 o'clock, and is not now more than 74, with occasional intermissions, pupils of his eyes largely dilated, and the eyeballs seem a good deal fixed, skin covered with a clammy sweat, has had one evacuation by stool since last report:

4 P. M.—Spasms have latterly become more frequent, he renewed his efforts to swallow and succeeded in getting down a little milk and water, the remainder was rejected with the utmost horror. At the suggestion of Dr. Ainslie and Mr. Peyton who again visited the patient at this hour, and encouraged by the success of Mr. Tymon's practice, and the case lately made public on high authority (Dr. Shoolbred of Bengal,) it was agreed to give the bleeding a further trial, and a vein was now opened in his left arm, from which about 16 or 18 ounces of blood was taken away, he expressed the utmost reluctance to be bled, and struggled so much during the operation that the quantity could not be exactly ascertained, nor its effects distinctly observed; the pulse at one time fell so low as to be scarcely perceptible at the wrist, and towards the close of the operation he vomited a quantity of ropy phlegm mixed with frothy saliva, he continued to struggle violently for some time, then fell quiet for a few minutes, and expired about a quarter before 5 o'clock.

During the rapid progress of the disease, no source of infection occurred to the recollection of the patient, it was however, immediately after his death, remembered by several of his comrades, and particularly by two of them, Corporals Henry and Moore of the same company, that a small dog (which was destroyed as mad about three weeks ago, and which had previously bit two other men in the regiment) was in the habit of licking a small sore on his inner ankle which is hardly yet cicatrized; the animal was encouraged in this practice by the unfortunate man, under the impression of its being useful to the sore.

The appearances on dissection, about four hours after death, did not differ materially from what has been observed in former cases: the posterior part of the fauces exhibited marks of inflammation, and the papillæ at the root of the tongue were uncommonly prominent; the œsophagus was laid open through its whole extent, and in several places shewed light marks of inflammation, these marks became more conspicuous towards its termination in the cardia, the inner surface of the stomach was in several places inflamed, and in two or three small spots its inner coat abraded, nothing was contained in it but a small quantity of phlegm; the trachea was also laid open, and in the interstices of the cartilaginous rings exhibited a slight inflammatory redness—the heart was quite sound, as were all the abdominal viscera with the exception of the stomach: the blood taken from his arm exhibits no appearance whatever of the inflammatory crust, and what was last drawn appears unusually dark coloured.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CHARACTER AND BEHAVIOUR OF THE CAFFRES: THEIR AFFAIR WITH MAJOR CUYLER, &c.

*Compare Panorama, Vol. XI. p. 1080.*

The Caffres, though individually as brave men as any part of the world produces, are represented as utterly contemptible when opposed to an European force; owing to the rudeness of their arms, and their total want of discipline. The particulars which have reached us, of an interview between Major Cuyler and the invading chiefs, exhibits some forcible traits of the peculiarities of the savage character. Major Cuyler commanded an advanced detachment of about 150 men, stationed for the protection of the frontier. In his first communication with the major, Congo affected pacific intentions; and did not proceed to open hostility, until he was joined by Slanbye. On that event, Major Cuyler demanded a conference with the chieftains, which he was granted. He proceeded in person to the spot; and found the Caffres arrayed in their war dress, with their plumes waving, and prepared to receive him with all the circumstance of savage solemnity. He began to remonstrate with them, on the subject of their intrusion, and to require them to leave the colony, and return into their own territories. But, in the midst of his harangue, old Slandbye burst from the croud, brandishing a spear in his right hand, and blowing a horn which he held in his left; then, stamping on the ground with the wildest gesticulation, he vociferated in a voice of thunder, "I have passed the Fish

River, to eat honey;—I have passed the Bajernais River, and will pass the Swarkops, to eat honey. I won this country by war, and by war I will hold it!" An attempt was then made to cut off Major Cuyler and his attendants; but he had the good fortune to escape, and retreated to his men, who were close at hand. With so small a force, however, he did not at that time think it prudent to attack the Caffies.

It is remarked, as a most extraordinary circumstance, that, without the knowledge of a single European or Hottentot, the Caffies, previous to this expedition, had cleared and cultivated so large a tract of land, within only two days' journey of the Landroos's house, that their stock of Indian corn was scarcely diminished in a sensible degree, by the wasteful consumption of 1200 men, with 2500 head of black cattle, and 1000 horses, for a space of ten days.

#### HOTTENTOT EVIDENCES REMUNERATED.

Ordered, that poor Hottentots, slaves, or others, confined for the purpose of securing their evidence, and to guard them from being tampered with, when it appears to the Court that they have given just and fair testimony, and have acted honestly and fairly, the Court may grant a certificate entitling them to receive *two shillings* for each day, as a compensation for loss of time, to be paid out of the district treasury, over and above daily provisions and necessaries.—If the trial be put off beyond the time appointed, the party shall be entitled to *three shillings* for each day of extra confinement.

#### SLAVES.

The Governor has issued orders against importation of slaves from the islands of France and Bourbon, from which islands they were smuggled over: no mitigation of penalties to whoever treats such persons as slaves.

The respective Wardmasters of the town are directed to assemble one slave from every house in each ward, and the Field Cornets one slave from each house in their division, in the country, and to explain or cause to be explained to such slaves so assembled, the full meaning of this official notification.

#### INSTANT REMEDY FOR VIOLENT CHOLICS.

Obstinate cholics, the seat of which is in the stomach, have been relieved almost instantly in many cases, and in some cases absolutely removed, by a mixture of Columbo root with opium. Dr. Schneider, who has freely employed this medicine, gives to an adult, one scruple of the powder of Columbo root, with a quarter of a grain, or at most half a grain of opium, taken in a glass of

wine during the fit. The remedy has scarcely reached the stomach, when the violence ceases. A second dose is sometimes necessary; a third very rarely. If the seat of the pain be lower than the stomach, a proportionate time elapses before benefit is felt.

#### PECULIARITIES OF THE COUNTRY EAST OF THE JORDAN.

We have a great variety of travels in the countries west of the Jordan, from the Mediterranean to Jerusalem, whether from Acre, from Joppa, or from Egypt; but for *several centuries* the east of the Jordan has remained almost unknown; and certainly undescribed. There is every reason to believe, that most interesting discoveries of antiquities might be made in those parts. The magnificence of the Romans is not yet totally without memorial, and many proofs of their skill and industry are yet standing: in one place not less than two hundred stately columns. The present inhabitants of those parts, are, however, such banditti, thieves, and hardened villains, that Europeans are justified in deeming it the height of imprudence to venture among them. Such is the effect of Mohammedan morality! Yet it seems possible, by obtaining powerful protection, greatly to diminish this danger, perhaps to render it trifling. In such a case much information might be obtained from Mr. Seeizen's Travels, published in 1810. The description he gives of the disguise he assumed, of the distresses he underwent, and of the kind of people he met with, it must be acknowledged, is singular only to that bold and determined spirit which most enjoys itself in difficulties. His account is nearly as follows.

I had intended from Acre, to visit the ancient town of Edrei, now called Draa, and the two Decapoliian cities of Abila, now Abil, and Gadara.—The first of these places, Edrei, is often mentioned in the Hebrew Scriptures, as one of the most important towns in the territory of the King of Basan, who, in the time of Moses, lived at Asteroth, the present Basra. But the country was so infected by the nomade Arabs, that I could procure neither horse, nor mule, nor ass. Yussuf egen declared to me a second time that he could not venture to go with me. It was not without difficulty that I at last found a guide.

but to save the only coat which I had to my back, and which the Arabs would not have failed to have taken from me, I was obliged to make use of a precaution sufficiently strange, which was, to cover myself with rags, in fact to assume the disguise of a meslooh, or common beggar. That nothing about me might tempt the rapacity of the Arabs, I put over my shirt an old kombaz, or dressing gown, and above that an old blue and ragged shift—I covered my head with some shreds, and my feet with old slippers. An old tattered Abbai, thrown over my shoulders, protected me from the cold and rain, and a branch of a tree served me for a walking stick.—My guide, a Greek Christian, put on nearly the same dress, and in this trim we traversed the country nearly ten days, often stopped by the cold rains, which wetted us to the skin—I was also obliged to walk one whole day in the mud with my feet bare, since it was impossible to use my slippers on that marshy land, completely softened by the water.

The town of Draa, situated on the eastern side of the route of the pilgrims to Mecca, is at present uninhabited and in ruins. No remains of the beautiful ancient architecture could be found, except a sarcophagus, very well executed, which I saw near a fountain, to which it serves as a basin. Most of the houses are built with basalt.

The district of el Botthin contains many thousand caverns made in the rocks, by the ancient inhabitants of the country. Most of the houses, even in these villages which are yet inhabited, are a kind of grotto, composed of walls placed against the projecting points of the rocks, in such a manner that the walls of the inner chamber, in which the inhabitants live, are partly of bare rock, and partly mason-work.

Besides these retreats, there are in this neighbourhood, a number of very large caverns, the construction of which must have cost infinite labour, since they are formed in the hard rock. There is only one door of entrance, which is so regularly fitted into the rock, that it shuts like the door of a house.

It appears, then, that this country was formerly inhabited by Troglodytes, without reckoning the villages whose inhabitants may be regarded as such. There are still to be found many families living in caverns, sufficiently spacious to contain them and all their cattle. These immense caverns are moreover to be found, in considerable numbers, in the district of al-Jedur, some leagues to the southward of M'keas, where also we met with several families of the Troglodytes.

Besides my guide I had taken with me an armed peasant, and after a troublesome walk we arrived at night at a vast natural cavern,

inhabited by a Mahomedan family. After going through a wide and pretty long passage, we perceived at the other end a part of the family assembled round a fire, and employed in preparing supper, which consisted principally of a kind of bouilli, mixed with wild herbs and gruel made of wheat. I was wet through by the rain, and had walked all day barefooted. This fire was, therefore, insufficient to warm me, although the persons and cattle which came in at sun-set, filled nearly all the cavern. I should probably have passed a bad night, if the old father of the family had not kindly thought of conducting us, after supper, to another cavern at a small distance. After having passed a door of ordinary size, we found there all the flock of goats belonging to this Troglodyte, and at the end a large empty space, where they had lighted for us the immense trunk of a tree, whose cheerful blaze invited us to sleep around it. The fire was kept in all night, and the chief of this hospitable family brought us also a good mess of rice.

The first appearance of these fierce inhabitants of the rocks had given me some uneasiness, but I afterwards found that they were not more barbarous than other peasants of these districts. The old father of this family appeared, on the contrary, to be a sensible and humane man.

Several artificial grottos have been worked in the rocks around Karrak, where wheat is preserved for ten years.

The immense caverns mentioned in Scripture, in which a number of armed men were hid, wit, cattle, &c. need no longer excite surprise. We learn also that the wonderful caves of the dead, the last house appointed for all living, were close resemblances to these dwellings, so that the *terin house*, may well describe both; the *chambers* of death, then, is little other than a literal description of both;—Many transactions, might pass in caverns, in that country, which would appear common and ordinary there, though we think them wonderfully strange.

Among other things noticed by M. Seetzen, is the famous apple of Sodom; of which report stated that it had all the appearance of the most inviting apple; but was filled with nauseous and bitter dust, only. It has furnished many moralists with allusions, and also a poet, Milton, in whose infernal regions

A grove sprung up—laden with fair fruit—

—greet'd by they pluck'd

The fruitage fair to sight, like that which grew  
Near that bituminous lake, where Sodom flamm'd;

This more delusive, not the touch, but taste  
Deceiv'd; they fondly thinking to allay  
Their appetite with gust, instead of fruit  
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste  
With spattering noise rejected :—

Our traveller explains this peculiarity.—

The information which I have been able to collect on the apples of Sodom (*Solanum Sodomæum*) is very contradictory and insufficient; I believe, however, that I can give a very natural explanation of the phenomenon, and that the following remark will lead to it.

Whilst I was at Karrak, at the house of a Greek curate of the town, I saw a sort of cotton, resembling silk, which he used as tinder for his match-lock, as it could not be employed in making cloth.

He told me that it grew in the plains of el-Gôr, to the east of the Dead Sea, on a tree like a fig-tree, called *Aoeschaer*. The cotton is contained in a fruit resembling the pomegranate; and by making incisions at the root of the tree, a sort of milk is procured, which is recommended to barren women, and is called *Lébbin Aoeschaer*.

It has struck me that these fruits, being, as they are, without pulp, and which are unknown throughout the rest of Palestine, might be the famous apples of Sodom. I suppose, likewise, that the tree which produces it, is a sort of fromager (*Bombax* Linn.) which can only flourish under the excessive heat of the Dead Sea, and in no other district of Palestine.

This curious subject is still further explained, in a note added by M. Seetzen's Editor.

A species of *Asclepias*, probably the *Asclepias-Gigantea*. The remark of M. Seetzen is corroborated by a traveller, who passed a long time in situations where this plant is very abundant. The same idea occurred to him when he first saw it in 1792, though he did not then know that it existed near the Lake Asphaltites. The umbella, somewhat like a bladder, containing from half a pint to a pint, is of the same colour with the leaves, a bright green, and may be mistaken for an invioling fruit, without much stretch of imagination. That, as well as the other parts, when green, being cut or pressed, yields a milky juice, of a very acid taste: But in winter, when dry, it contains a yellowish dust, in appearance resembling certain fungi, common in South Britain; but of pungent quality, and said to be particularly injurious to the eyes. The whole so nearly corresponds with the description given by Solinus (*Polyhistor*), Josephus, and others of the *Poma Sodomæ*, allowance being made for their extravagant exaggerations, as to leave little doubt on the subject.

The same plant is to be seen on the sandy borders of the Nile, above the first cataracts, the only vegetable production of that barren

tract. It is about three feet in height, and the fruit exactly answering the above description, &c.

The downy substance found within the stem, is of too short staple probably for any manufacture, for which its silky delicate texture, and clear whiteness might otherwise be suitable.

\*.\* It serves to stuff pillows, &c.

#### G E M

#### PRESENTED TO THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

MR. BROWN, of Green-Street, Grosvenor-Square, who is so deservedly eminent as a medallist, and who has been for many years gem engraver to the Imperial Cabinet of Petersburg, has designed and engraved a beautiful medallion for the purpose of celebrating the late glorious campaign of the Russians. On one side is a most animated and correct portrait of the Emperor Alexander: on the reverse, an emblematical figure of Russia treading under foot the French Eagle, and inflicting punishment on the guilty blood of her enemy. The motto from Virgil:—

*Poenam scelerata ex sanguine sumit.*

It has been received by the Imperial Family with the most flattering marks of distinction as the following letter will evince.

*St. Petersburg, 8th June, 1813.*

SIR;—It has fallen to my share by the death of the Rev. Dr. Pitt, to have the honor of presenting to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia your letter dated the 3d of April last, accompanying a gem of your work and invention, of which destination I have been informed at the same time through Baron de Nicolay. Her Imperial Majesty having deigned to accept and bestow upon it all the interest and attention due to the work itself, and to the subject thereby represented, has been pleased to order a ring in diamonds, with the initial of Her Majesty's name, to be transmitted to you as a testimony of her peculiar satisfaction for your zeal in recording, by this monument, a period equally glorious to this empire, and propitious to the future destinies of Europe.

In obedience to the Empress's commands, I send this letter and the jewel to Baron Nicolay, who will deliver them to you; and I have, in addition to Her Majesty's thanks, to join here the assurance of my own regard and consideration for you, Sir, and remain your most obedient humble servant,

N. LONGUENOFF,

Secretary to her Imperial Majesty.

To Mr. William Brown, London.

\*.\* Impressions of the Medallion may be had of Mr. Tassie, Leicester Square.



## POETRY.

## GOOD COUNCILS OF CHAUCER.

[Written in the Agonies of Death.]

Free from the crowd, and be to Virtue true,  
Content with what thou hast, tho' it be small:  
To hoard brings hate;—nor lofty things pursue:  
He who climbs high, endangers many a fall.

Envy's a shade that ever waits on Fame,  
And oft the sun that raises it, will hide;  
Trace not in life a vast expansive scheme,  
But be thy wishes to thy state allied.  
Be mild to others, to thyself severe,—  
So Truth shall shield thee, or from hurt or fear.

Think not of bending all things to thy will,  
Nor vainly hope that Fortune shall befriend;  
Inconstant she; but be thou constant still,  
Whate'er betide, unto an honest end.  
Yet needless dangers never madly brave,  
Kick not thy naked foot against a nail;  
Or from Experience the solation crave,  
If well and pitcher strive which shall prevail.  
Be in thy cause as in thy neighbour's clear,—  
So Truth shall shield thee, or from hurt or fear.

Whatever happens, happy in thy mind  
Be thou; nor at thy lot in life repine;  
He 'scapes all ill whose bosom is resign'd,  
Nor way nor weather shall be always fine.  
Beside, thy *Home's* not here; a Journey this;  
A Pilgrim thou: then hie thee on thy way;  
Look up to God, intent on heavenly bliss,  
Take what the road affords, and praises pay.  
Shun brutal lusts, and seek the Soul's high sphere,—  
So Truth shall shield thee, or from hurt or fear.

## FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY.

By the Rev. Mr. Bland.

I would not change for cups of gold  
This little cup that you behold:  
'Tis from the beech that gave a shade  
At noon-day to my village maid.

I would not change for Persian loom  
The humble matting of my room:  
'Tis of those very rushes twined  
Oft pressed by charming Rosalinde.

I would not change my lowly wicket  
That opens on her favourite thicket,  
For portal proud, or towers that frown,  
The monuments of old renown.

I would not change this foolish heart,  
That learns from her to joy or smart,  
For his that burns with love of glory,  
And loses life to live in story.

Yet in themselves, my heart, my cot,  
My mat, my bowl, I value not;  
But only as they, one and all,  
My lovely Rosalinde recall.

## SONG OF DWINA.

By Miss Baillie.

Wake a while and pleasant be,  
Gentle voice of melody.  
Say, sweet carol, who are they  
Who cheerly greet the rising day?  
Little birds in leafy bower;  
Swallows twitt'ring on the tower;  
Larks upon the light air born;  
Hunters rous'd with shrilly horn;  
The woodman whistling on his way;  
The new-wak'd child at early play,  
Who barefoot prints the dewy green,  
Winking to the sunny sheen;  
And the meek maid who binds her yellow hair,  
And blithly doth her daily task prepare.

Say, sweet carol, who are they  
Who welcome in the ev'ning grey?  
The housewife trim and merry lout,  
Who sit the blazing fire about;  
The sage a conning o'er his book;  
The tired wight, in rushy nook,  
Who half asleep, but faintly hears  
The gossip's tale hum in his ears;  
The loosen'd steed in grassy stall;  
The Thanies feasting in the hall;  
But most of all the maid of cheerful soul,  
Who fills her peaceful warrior's flowing bowl.  
Well hast thou said! and thanks to thee,  
Voice of gentle melody!

## FISHERMAN'S SONG.

By Miss Baillie.

No fish stir in our heaving net,  
And the sky is dark, and the night is wet;  
And we must ply the lassy oar,  
For the tide is ebbing from the shore;  
And sad are they whose faggots burn,  
So kindly stored for our return.  
Our boat is small, and the tempest raves,  
And nought is heard but the lashing waves,  
And the sullen roar of the angry sea,  
And the wild winds piping drearily;  
Yet sea and tempest rise in vain,  
We'll bless our blazing hearths again.

Push bravely, mates! Our guiding star  
Now from its towerlet streameth far;  
And now along the nearly strand,  
See, swiftly moves yon flaming brand;  
Before the midnight watch is past,  
We'll quaff our bowl and mock the blast.

*The following Lines are engraven upon a Monument erected at Monkton Combe, county of Somerset, to the memory of Mrs. Shute, of Sydenham, and her daughters, who were drowned at Chepstow, on Sunday,\* September 20, 1812. They are from the pen of their friend and neighbour, Mr. Campbell, Author of "The Pleasures of Hope," "Gertrude of Wyoming," &c. &c.*

In deep submission to the will above,  
Yet with no common cause for human fears,  
This stone, for the lost partner of his love,  
And for his children lost—a mourner rears.  
One fatal moment, one o'erwhelming doom,  
Tore three-fold from his heart the ties of earth,  
His MARY, MARG'RET, in their early bloom,  
And her who gave them life, and taught them worth.  
Farewell! ye broken pillars of my fate,  
My life's companion, and my two first-born;  
Yet, while this silent stone I consecrate  
To conjugal, paternal, love forlorn;  
Oh! may each passer-by the lesson learn,  
Which can alone the bleeding heart sustain  
(Where Friendship weeps at Virtue's funeral urn,)   
That to the pure in heart, "to die is gain."

#### ACROSTIC.

S ay, ever charming girl, canst thou explain  
A feeling which now agitates my heart?  
R eluctant I to lose it, tho' 'tis pain,  
A nd were it gone I'd bid it back again,  
H ere in my breast to dwell, and never part.  
B reathing thro' every vein, this strange emotion  
R ages like billows of the troubled ocean:  
Y et 'tis a pleasurable perturbation,  
A n aching, painful, but a sweet sensation;  
N o wolf so fierce;—yet gentle as the dove:  
T ell me, my fair one, tell me, is this Love?

AMICUS.

London, 17th Aug. 1813.

\* It is remarkable that they had attended the church on that day, and heard a sermon from Phil. ch. I. ver. 21, latter part.

#### OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

##### AMERICA, UNITED STATES. BLOCKADE.

By the Right Hon. Sir John B. Warren, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Blue and Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed, and to be employed, on the American and West-Indian station, &c.

##### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas his Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath caused his pleasure to be signified to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to direct that I should institute a strict and rigorous blockade of the ports and harbours of New York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and of the river Mississippi, in the United States of America, and maintain and enforce the same according to the usages of war in similar cases; and likewise that the Ministers of neutral powers should be duly notified, that all the measures authorized by the law of nations, will be adopted and exercised with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade;

I do, therefore, hereby require and direct you to pay the utmost regard and attention to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's commands as before-mentioned, and by every means in your power to maintain and enforce the most strict and rigorous blockade of the ports and harbours of New York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and the river Mississippi, in the United States of America accordingly.

Given under my hand, on board his Majesty's ship *San Domingo*, at Bermuda, 26th May, 1813.

J. B. WARREN, Admiral of the Blue, and Commander-in-Chief, &c.

##### Finances.—House of Representatives, June 18.

—Mr. Epes, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported that—They deem the necessity of providing additional revenues urgent, at a time when the general rate of expenditure has been so much increased by measures necessarily connected with a state of war. A provision for additional revenue can no longer be delayed, without a violation of all those principles held sacred in every country where the value and importance of national credit have been justly estimated. The bills heretofore reported were founded on estimates which assumed, for a basis, the providing a revenue sufficient to meet the expences of the peace establishment, the interest on the old debt, and on such new loans as have been, or may be hereafter, authorized.

To meet the sum of 5,600,000 dollars, which must be provided for, the Committee

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have to ask leave to report the following—

1. A Bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes.

2. A Bill to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.

3. A Bill laying a duty on imported salt.

4. A Bill laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize.

5. A Bill laying duties on carriages for the convenience of persons.

6. A Bill laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors.

7. A Bill laying duties on sales at auction of foreign merchandize, and of ships or vessels.

8. A Bill laying duties on sugars refined within the United States.

9. A Bill laying duties on bank notes, and on notes of hand and foreign bills of exchange, of certain descriptions.

10. A Bill laying an additional duty on foreign tonnage.

#### FRANCE.

*Inevitable Death!*—M. Gardonne, Mayor of the commune of Cite, in France, perished on the 14th June, in the following manner: He was walking with some friends in the new road making from Lyons, about the hour when the workmen usually blast the rocks, which have been previously mined and charged: the signal had been given for all persons to retire: the workmen then lighted the matches, and retired to some caves out of the reach of danger. Two of the mines exploded with a loud detonation; that of the third was expected every instant, when, on a sudden, M. Gardonne, who had wandered from his friends, appeared alone upon the road, directing his course toward the side where the match of the mine was yet burning. The workmen uttered a cry of terror. M. Gardonne turned, hesitated, being ignorant how he should avoid the danger. In an instant the mine exploded, and he disappeared among a load of rocks, which buried him beneath their massy fragments.

#### GERMANY.

*University suppressed.*—The Journal de l'Empire, of July 25, contains a decree, signed, "Jerome Napoleon," by which the University of Halle is suppressed, on account of the dispositions manifested by its members during recent events. The property and library belonging to the University are to be sold for the benefit of other literary establishments.

#### HOLLAND.

*Longevity.*—Moses Gomez Carvalho, a Jew, born in Portugal in 1706, and who emigrated from thence in 1729, on account of his religion, died lately at Amsterdam,

aged 107 years. He was twice married, and had many children, of whom the eldest died when 78 years of age, and the youngest is only 22 years; both were the children of his first wife. His second wife was delivered in 1792, of a son, who died shortly after. In 1804, he had seen his fifth generation, in the person of a great great grandson. The deceased enjoyed all his faculties until the moment of his death, never having lost a tooth, and never having worn spectacles. His drink was milk and water, and he took every day a very small glass of brandy.

\* \* An instance of longevity almost equal to the foregoing was admitted, about three weeks ago, into the Jewish Alms-house at Mile End. His name is Cohen; his age one hundred and one years:—all his faculties are perfect, except a slight defect of hearing; his appetite, &c. very good.

#### MALTA.

*Progress of the Plague.*—The Giornale di Malta, of the 16th of June, contains the following account of the progress of the pestilential disorder prevailing there:—

"On the 9th of June, died of the plague 24 persons, and 26 were taken ill, with suspicious symptoms. On the 10th, 32 persons died, and 23 were taken ill. On the 11th, 27 died, and 40 were taken ill. On the 13th, the number of those who died was the same, but fortunately only 14 were taken ill. On the 14th, 36 died, and 17 were taken ill. On the 15th, 19 died, and 15 were taken ill."

On the 19th of June, a Journal Extraordinary was published, containing an account of the progress of the disorder from the 15th of April, when it first made its appearance, to that time, and of the measures and regulations adopted by the Magistrates and Committee of Health, to prevent as much as possible its spreading. It concludes as follows:—

"Considering that we inhabit a city of no great extent, but overcharged with an immense population; considering, also, the extensive commerce there carried on, the narrowness of some of the streets, and the closeness of the houses, in which the inhabitants are, as it were, heaped one upon another, it might well have been expected that the plague would have caused a much greater devastation on this island. But notwithstanding its propagation is favoured by so many circumstances, it appears that its progress has been in reality slow, and of little consequence; as since the 18th of April to the present day we reckon only 518 to have died of the plague—a mortality which, when compared with the vast population of the place, cannot be considered as prodigious: the indefatigable cares of the Government and the Committees of

the island have prevented it from being greater."

We understand that the greatest precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the infection: and hope was entertained, that as the heat of summer became more intense, the disease would be gradually extinguished. Such, at least, is the usual effect of the ardent summer heats at Alexandria and other places of the Levant, where the plague is an annual visitant.

When one of a family dies of the plague, the infection, if any remains, generally discovers itself from the twelfth to the fifteenth day after. All the proclamations of Government, added to the exertions and persuasions of the deputies of the eight districts, have not proved sufficient to stop the communication betwixt families and individuals, who try all means in their power to deceive the guards at the gates which divide the districts. In my district, only six have died since the 22d ult., occasioned by the intercourse of two individuals with a neighbouring district, where two whole streets have been put under strict quarantine. I have not heard of a single instance of death by the plague amongst the British inhabitants, either in Valette or in the villages."

It was confined to the lower orders; and no Englishman, merchant, or soldier, had been affected. From the 22d of May to the 15th of June, the average of deaths was thirty a day; from the 15th of June to the 20th, they did not exceed twenty.

The following is believed to be an accurate account of the introduction of the plague into Malta. A vessel arrived there on the 1st of April, from Alexandria, and it was reported that a contagious fever was on board. The ship was immediately ordered into a strict quarantine. The fever, as it was misnamed, not subsiding, after thirteen days, the vessel was ordered to leave the harbour, and return to Alexandria. Intelligence was afterwards received that twelve bales of goods were missing; and no doubt is entertained of their having been fraudulently introduced into Malta. Their loss cannot, at least, be accounted for in any other way; and their transfer to the island has been most fatally evinced by consequences.

Generally speaking, death succeeds the infection in 36 hours. Precautionary measures were only pursued by the English, as the natives would not believe, for a long time, that it was the plague. It has spread through Casal, Isola, Floriana, St. Julian, Vitoriosa, Bormola, and every part of the island of Malta. Gozo has not been infected, nor Lampedoza. Fort Manuel was cleared out as a place to put those in who had not the disease, but had been in infected houses, or those who had survived in infected families.

That fort destroyed those who were sent in the first instance. Those infected in town are allowed to remain in their own houses, if they are respectable persons, and the houses airy. In the country all remain in their own houses. The town is divided into eight districts, which are separated from each other by barriers; a market is established in each, and no communication is held between them, except by permits from the Deputies, of which there are three to each district, who visit all the houses daily, and if any body is ill, send for a Doctor. If the symptoms are those of the plague, a bearer is brought, and the infected person carried off to Fort Manuel, the house is shut up, and a sentry placed at the door. The deputies are gentlemen volunteers. A large police is established, *pro tempore*, who do all the duty with regard to the plague; the men employed in taking infected people away, and burying the dead, are slaves, who, if they survive, are paid four dollars a day, and get their freedom besides. Greek volunteers, also, do this duty. Shops (all but a few which are licensed) are shut up; no visiting, all in a complete state of quarantine; all papers fumigated; troops confined to the forts and barracks; all men going on guard rub their bodies all over with oil previous to mounting; parade as usual in the Palace-yard.

A supply of provisions for the Mediterranean fleet is sending from Portsmouth, the intercourse with Malta having been suspended, in consequence of the plague in that island. This supply will occupy 4,000 tons of shipping, which may partly account for the large number of transports lately contracted for by Government.

#### PORTUGAL.

##### Portugal.—Debts: Sale of Crown Lands.

—The Governors of Portugal, in the name of their Prince, have lately issued a declaration, stating, that in consequence of the great efforts required for the vigorous prosecution of the war, the expenditure of Portugal had exceeded the revenue by twelve millions of cruzadoes. They add, that all their efforts to procure a loan in England, to that amount, had proved fruitless; and therefore they issue an order for the immediate enforcement of a Royal Decree, passed some time ago, for the sale of the whole of the Crown lands to meet the deficit.

Portugal and Algiers.—Mr. A'Court, British Envoy at Algiers, has succeeded in negotiating a treaty of peace and amity, on the most satisfactory terms, between the Prince Regent of Portugal and the Dey of Algiers. This treaty was signed at Algiers June 19.

## SPAIN.

*Spanish reward to Lord Wellington.*—The Dukedom of Albufera, which was given by Buonaparte to Suchet, has been assigned by the Spanish Cortes to Marquis Wellington. The revenues are estimated at £15,000. sterling per annum.

It is said, that the Spanish Government intend to confer on Lord Wellington, the title of "Prince of Vittoria."

*Vittoria: French Accoutrements.*—There was an immense magazine of clothing for the French army found at Vittoria: it was sufficient not only to clothe the Spanish troops, but the followers and women, who now make a most grotesque figure in the variety of French uniforms.

*Remarkable Death.*—A few days after the battle of Vittoria, Lieutenant Masterman, of the 34th regiment, who was riding close to a section of his company, on the march through the mountains of Pampeluna, was struck dead by a flash of lightning. Some of the men were also struck down by the fluid, and seriously injured. Lieutenant M. formerly belonged to the Portsmouth division of the Royal Marine forces; he was shot through the body at the siege of Badajoz, when acting as Engineer, from the effects of which he had but lately recovered and rejoined the army.

An Officer in the army under Field-Marshal Wellington, writes from Hernani, July 13.

"Nothing can be more beautiful than the kingdom of Navarre, through which we have been journeying: there is abundance of the beautiful and sublime to admire in almost every part of it. What would your pleasure-hunters in England—thev who visit the scenery of Cumberland, Wales, the Isle of Wight, and Monmouth, give, to traverse this delightful country? Even those who have travelled into Switzerland declare, that in beauty and magnificence of scenery, Navarre far exceeds it. At the same time that the country is extremely picturesque, and the wild beauties of nature are every where met with, the soil is rich in the vallies, and the hills covered with umbrageous foliage to the tops. The most delicious wine is abundant, the fruits are plentiful and exquisite, and the vegetables and herbs excellent. The streams and rivers abound with trout and other fish. Corn, particularly Indian, is very plentiful, as well as beef and mutton. Abundance of fish is brought from the sea-coast in quiet times.

"Our greatest complaint is of English articles, which are really hardly come-at-able:—English cheese, 5s. per lb.; Irish butter, 4s. per lb.; ham, 4s. per lb.; pickles, 6s. a jar; sauces, 6s. a bottle; dried tongues, 3s. each; tea, 12s. per lb.; sugar, 5s. per lb.; coffee, 9s. per lb."

## RUSSIA.

*Acknowledgement for Military Services.*—*St. Petersburg, July 1.*—The merchants of this capital have given a brilliant proof of their gratitude to the General of cavalry, Count Wittgenstein, who, by his signal exploits in the last campaign, defended the north of Russia, by paying him to accept the sum of 150,000 roubles, as a proof of their gratitude for having preserved them and their property from the rapacity of the enemy. Count Wittgenstein, in his reply, dated June 2, expressively returns his grateful thanks; announcing also, his resolution to employ this sum in purchasing an estate in the Government of St. Petersburg:—this possession shall be transmitted from generation to generation, without its being permitted them either to alienate or mortgage it. It will (continues he) be an everlasting monument for my descendants, and incessantly remind them, that to the generous gratitude of the body of St. Petersburg merchants, they are indebted for a bounty which they are to enjoy in perpetuity.

The last advices from St. Petersburg state, that in consequence of the arrival from England of a quantity of bullion, the Exchange had sunk to 154.

## OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

*Field Marshal Wellington.*

The following appears in a Sunday paper as a copy of the Prince Regent's late letter to Lord Wellington:

"*Carlton House, July 3, 1813.*

"My dear Lord,—Your glorious conduct is beyond all human praise, and far above my reward; I know no language the world affords worthy to express it. I feel I have nothing left to say, but devoutly to offer up my prayers of gratitude to Providence, that it has, in its omnipotent bounty, blessed my country and myself with such a General. You have sent me, among the trophies of your unrivalled fame, the staff of a French Marshal, and I send you in return that of England. The British army will hail it with enthusiasm, while the whole universe will acknowledge those valorous efforts which have so imperiously called for it. That uninterrupted health, and still increasing laurels, may continue to crown you through a glorious and long career of life, are the never ceasing and most ardent wishes of, my dear Lord, your very sincere and faithful friend,

"The Marquis of Wellington" "G. P. R."

*Thanksgiving Prayer for the Battle of Vittoria.*

The following Form is ordered to be read



in all Churches and Chapels, both at morning and evening service:—

"O Lord God of Hosts, who chiefly declarest thy Almighty power, by protecting the oppressed, and suiting to the ground the proud oppressor, and who, in the defence of injured nations, teachest thy servants to war, and girdest them with strength for battle, we yield Thee praise and thanksgiving for the continued successes in Spain, with which thou hast been pleased to crown the conduct of our General, and the valour of our soldiers; but more especially for the signal and decisive victory which, under the same Commander, Thou hast recently vouchsafed to the allied armies in the battle of Vittoria. Continue, we pray Thee, thy blessings upon the counsels of our General; maintain and support the courage and strength of the allied armies; sanctify the cause in which they are united; and as it hath pleased Thee to put back, with confusion of face, the proud invader of Spain and Portugal, let the allied armies and allied kingdoms prostrate themselves with one consent before Thee, and acknowledge, with humility of heart, the victory to be thine. These prayers and thanksgivings we humbly offer to thy Divine Majesty, in the name and through the mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.—Amen."

*Voluntary Contribution for carrying on the War.*—The patriotic individual, who transmitted a 300*l.* Bank-note to the Lords of the Treasury, by the Twopenny-post, in a note to the purport following, viz:—"Please to apply the enclosed 300*l.* to carrying on the war—July 28, 1813," is informed that the same has been paid into the Bank of England, to be applied for that purpose, pursuant to the Act 47 Geo. III. cap. 65, sec. 204.

#### *Most Noble Order of the Garter.*

*Tuesday, July 27.*—A grand Chapter was held at Carlton House, under the direction of his R. H. the Prince Regent.

Soon after three o'clock, his Royal Highness proceeded from his private apartments, and entered his closet in his full robes of the Order; Garter King of Arms was in readiness to receive his Royal Highness, and proceeded to call over the names of the Members of the Order, when the following Knights walked in procession through the State-rooms, in their full robes (30 in number):—

The Prince Regent, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, and Cambridge, and the Prince of Hesse, and the Duke of Gloucester.

*Dukes*—Mariborough, Northumberland, Buccleugh, Rutland, Beaufort.

*Marquisses*—Wellesley, Buckingham, Salisbury, Abercorn, Hertford, Stafford.

*Earls*—Chatham, Chesterfield, Winchelsea, Spencer, Camden, Westmorland, Carlisle, Hardwicke, Pembroke, and Lonsdale.

The Bishop of Winchester attended as Prelate of the Order, the Chancellor, Registrar; Sir Isaac Heard, Knt. Garter, principal King of Arms; Sir T. Tyrwhitt, Usher of the Black Rod; and Francis Quarries, Esq. his Deputy.

The other attendants upon his Royal Highness were,

The Marquis of Winchester, as Groom of the Stole; Lord Petersham, the Lord in Waiting; the Earl of Harrington, Gold Stick; the Lord Chamberlain; Lord Charles Bentinck, Treasurer of the Household; Lord George Beresford, Comptroller of the Household; and Major-General Bayley, Equerry in Waiting.

The procession having arrived in the Throne or Council-room, and the Prince Regent, as representing the Sovereign, having taken his seat in a chair opposite the Throne, the Knights and Officers of the Order made their reverences. The former took their seats on each side the Prince, according to their seniority; and the latter took their appointed stations.

On the left of the Prince Regent was Count Lieven, the Russian Ambassador. The Chancellor of the Order then addressed the Chapter, and said he had it in command from the Prince Regent, in the name of his Majesty, to recite the last Statute of the Order, which directed that, besides the Sovereign, it should consist of 25 Knights, exclusive of the Prince of Wales, and of the other Princes of the Blood. It was recommended to the Chapter to pass a new statute for the express purpose of electing his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, a Member of the Order, notwithstanding any former statute to the contrary. [His Excellency the Russian Ambassador stood close to the Chancellor, and appeared to feel extremely the compliments paid to his august Master.]

The Chancellor proceeded to take the opinions of the Knights present, on the propriety of passing the statute, and, on receiving them, in writing, declared his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, duly elected a Member of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Garter King of Arms then retired to an adjoining room, and introduced Francis Townsend, Esq. Windsor Herald, in consequence of indisposition preventing himself from undertaking the voyage to Russia, and proposed that Mr. Townsend should go in his room. Mr. Townsend was then introduced to the Prince, and was sworn in Garter King of Arms, for the special purpose of investing the Emperor with the insignia of the Order. The Chapter then closed.

*Present to H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte.*

—The Princess Charlotte has lately had six beautiful grey ponies presented to her, which came from the Island of Java.

*Offences.*—From the documents laid before the House of Commons, it appears, that in the course of last year there were committed for trial in London, Westminster, and Middlesex, 1121 males, and 542 females,—total, 1663; of which number no less than 998 were convicted. In Ireland, during 1811, there were committed 3009 males, and 892 females,—total, 3901; of whom 1208 were convicted.

*A new Roman Catholic Chapel* at Kensington was opened on Sunday, July 11; when High Mass was performed, and a discourse delivered by Dr. Poynter, the titular bishop of the London District, in his *apostolic robes*!

*Christianity in India.*—Statement of the number of Petitions presented to Parliament, in favour of the Introduction of Christianity into India, with the days on which they were presented:—

|                                                                                  |      |        |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|------|
| Feb. 15. From the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland                     | 1    | May 7  | — 65 |
| Feb. 19. From the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge        | 1    | 10     | — 41 |
| April 9. (From the London Missionary Society)                                    | 1    | 11     | — 19 |
| April 13. From London Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations | 5    | 12     | — 42 |
| April 14. From various places                                                    | 5    | 13     | — 50 |
| April 27                                                                         | — 16 | 14     | — 11 |
| 28                                                                               | — 19 | 17     | — 39 |
| 29                                                                               | — 63 | 18     | — 27 |
| 30                                                                               | — 30 | 19     | — 13 |
| May 1                                                                            | — 1  | 20     | — 54 |
| 3                                                                                | — 25 | 21     | — 17 |
| 4                                                                                | — 36 | 24     | — 19 |
| 5                                                                                | — 38 | 25     | — 8  |
| 6                                                                                | — 70 | 26     | — 4  |
|                                                                                  |      | 27     | — 4  |
|                                                                                  |      | 28     | — 13 |
|                                                                                  |      | 31     | — 20 |
|                                                                                  |      | June 1 | — 11 |
|                                                                                  |      | 3      | — 26 |
|                                                                                  |      | 10     | — 38 |
|                                                                                  |      | 11     | — 47 |
|                                                                                  |      | 12     | — 8  |
|                                                                                  |      | 13     | — 6  |
|                                                                                  |      | 15     | — 4  |
|                                                                                  |      | 18     | — 1  |
|                                                                                  |      | 21     | — 8  |
|                                                                                  |      | 22     | — 5  |
|                                                                                  |      | Total  | 998  |

*Violent Storms: Damages.*—Much damage has been done by the late thunder storms in the country. July 9, at Leicester, a child was killed, and another struck blind by lightning; at Bristol five lambs were killed. The low lands were deeply flooded, and great damage was done to the orchards and gardens.

July 24. About five in the evening the lightning entered the parlour window of the George public-house, Malaam-hill, Clapham, at which a person was sitting smoking; his hat was thrown off, the pipe broke, and a glass he was drinking from shattered into innumerable pieces; but fortunately he escaped any personal injury. It then took the direction of a bell-wire which led to the upper floor; here it consumed some paper on which rose-leaves were drying, and burnt small holes in the baize-cloth which covered the table; two corners of a looking-glass frame were fired; the pipes which led from the bar to the cellar were also attacked, and that which communicated to the ale-butt was burst. A pipe leading to a liquor cask felt the same effects in a different situation, and it dissolved the gilding of a picture frame. Yet, various as these tracks of its progress were, no one suffered by it.

*Margate, July 2.*—Some ladies and gentlemen (five in number,) went over to Ramsgate on donkeys; they had two Margate lads with them, to whip their donkeys (according to custom). While returning from Ramsgate, they were overtaken by a storm of thunder and lightning. They went into a cottage, about a mile from Margate, on Chapel-hill; and the two lads, with their donkeys, took shelter behind a wall from the rain, when a flash of lightning, accompanied by an awful clap of thunder, killed one of them, named William Danton, and his three donkeys: the other lad, George Litchfield, who was a short distance from the deceased with two donkeys, was nearly struck blind, and the left side of his body dreadfully burned. William Danton, who was killed, has not the smallest mark of violence on his body. There is a large hole in the left arm of his jacket, where the fluid appears to have entered; and his shirt was scorched almost to tinder. Near Birchington, the lightning struck a haystack, and rended it in half, as if it had been cut down with an instrument, and without any marks of fire. It took a direction immediately over Margate, which place was completely inundated.

*Want of Education.*—A clergyman at Manchester has stated the following fact:—Examining the registers of the Collegiate Church for the last six years, viz. from Jan. 1, 1807, to the 31st December, 1812, he found from the signatutes, that so many as 9,756 persons had been married within that period who were not able to write their own names.

*The following method of taking out grease spots* from woollen cloth, has been recommended:—Take magnesia in the lump, wet it, and rub the grease spots well; in a little time brush it off, when no stain or appearance of grease will be left.

**Best Butter.**—It is said, that using boiling sweet milk, in churning, instead of boiling water, will produce the greatest quantity of butter, and the best butter milk.

**Potatoes.**—There was lately growing in a garden, at Stourbridge, a single potatoe plant, the branches or fibres from the root of which amounted to 109!

**Laudable Example.**—Lord George Cavendish has lowered the rents of the estate which he lately bought at Gretford.

**Necessary Punishment.**—Lately a farming servant was convicted before the Magistrates at Lewes in the penalty of 100l (pursuant to the Statute,) for having, through carelessness, set fire to the stable of his employer. Being unable to pay the fine, he was committed to the House of Correction, to hard labour, for eighteen months.

**Fossils.**—Fossils of an extraordinary nature have recently been found in the neighbourhood of Brentford, Middlesex.—The soil, as far as it has been dug, consists of five distinct beds. The uppermost is a gravelly loam; the second, sand and gravel; the third, a calcareous loam; the fourth, sand; and the fifth, blue clay. The uppermost bed contains no fossil remains whatever. The next three contain the tusks of elephants, both African and Indian, of the hippopotamus, the horns and jaws of oxen, the horns of deer, pearl shells, and the shells of fresh water fish; but no sea animals. The clay contains the fossil remains of sea animals alone; as echini, shells, &c. These fossils are scattered without order in the beds.

**Table beer** brewed by the first twelve houses, from July 5, 1812:—

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| Charington . . . . | 21,156 |
| Hale . . . . .     | 17,380 |
| Edmonds . . . . .  | 15,755 |
| Wyatt . . . . .    | 12,642 |
| Stretton . . . . . | 12,354 |
| Satchill . . . . . | 11,634 |
| Kirkman . . . . .  | 11,045 |
| Sandell . . . . .  | 10,024 |
| Poulain . . . . .  | 8,392  |
| Simpson . . . . .  | 8,255  |
| Goding . . . . .   | 8,202  |
| Whitfin . . . . .  | 8,028  |

**Strong and Table-beer** brewed by those houses which supply private families only, for one year, ending July 5, 1813:

|                            | Barrels<br>strong. | Barrels<br>table. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Kirkman . . . . .          | 4,544              | 11,015            |
| Satchell & Powell . . . .  | 1,176              | 11,684            |
| Edmonds & Tamplin . . .    | 1,166              | 15,755            |
| Swain . . . . .            | 1,465              | 4,750             |
| Sandell and Cobham . . . . | 1,386              | 10,024            |

|                         | Barrels<br>strong. | Barrels<br>small. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Poulain . . . . .       | 843                | 8,392             |
| Addison . . . . .       | 743                | 5,853             |
| Willoughby . . . . .    | 584                | 3,756             |
| Mantel and Cook . . . . | 631                | 2,258             |
| Churchill . . . . .     | 569                | 1,912             |
| Smith . . . . .         | 265                | 3,559             |
| Rohleder . . . . .      |                    | 4,563             |

**Luck in an old Desk.**—Three broad pieces of gold coin, called the *Unite* or *Sovereign*, of the reign of James I, and a half guinea of William III, all in excellent preservation, were lately found by Mr. Davey, of Taunton, in the private drawer of an old writing desk, which he was breaking up. They were coined about the year 1604, were then current for 20s. and weigh 6dwts, 10grs.

#### IRELAND.

**Fatal Adventure.**—A few days ago a young man, a native of the larger island of Aron, having been let down by a rope, for the purpose of killing puffins, as is usual at this season, over one of the cliffs, he incautiously untied the rope by which he was let down, after having landed in one of the crevices; and in attempting to step on a solid rock, as he imagined, it unfortunately happened to be a splinter, which gave way, and he was dashed to atoms on the rocks underneath, a height of upwards of 350 feet. Boats were immediately employed for the purpose of picking up his mangled remains, which were brought on shore and interred.—(*Connaught Journal*.)

**A new Saint! Irish Superstition!**—The following statement is taken from an Irish Paper:—"Three months ago the remains of the Rev. Thomas Nugent, P. P. of Knockany, were deposited in the burial ground of Hospital, county of Limerick: for the last fifteen days his grave has been visited by numberless crowds of people, some of whom have travelled many miles, for the purpose of procuring some of the earth that covered his remains, which, they conceive, by being mixed with the water of a well adjacent to the church-yard, and drunk by any person afflicted with whatever disease is incident to the human frame, causes a certain and permanent cure. Several hundred weight of earth has been already removed, and thereby the coffin frequently exposed; we say frequently, because, since the commencement of this unaccountable practice, it has been repeatedly covered with fresh earth, by the relatives of the deceased, which has always been removed before the expiration of many hours, by an unthinking multitude, amongst whom have been observed persons who might be supposed, from their appearance, not likely to be so duped. The crowds are, we understand, daily increasing in the grave yard."

## SCOTLAND.

**Shetland Sheep.**—It appears that there are 120,000 sheep in the Shetland Islands; and that their finest wool produces stockings worth two guineas per pair, and the coarsest worth only fourpence.

**Fossil Tree: Petrification.**—Lately, in blowing up a rock of white free stone, at Ardrossan, a part of a tree was found completely petrified into the nature of the rock. From the violence of the blast, a large portion of this natural curiosity was reduced to atoms. One piece was entire, sixteen inches in length, and nine in girth; the colour of the bark, with the appearance of branches from the parent stem, were very visible. Few places present themselves more worthy of the attention of adepts in natural history, than the rocks around Ardrossan, composed of an endless variety of strata of metals, several of which bear evident marks of volcanic production.

## BRITISH NAVY.

**Large Frigates.**—Government have determined on building several immense frigates, the first of which is to be laid down in Plymouth yard immediately, and to be called the *Java*; the dimensions are as follow:—

|                              | Feet | Inches. |
|------------------------------|------|---------|
| Length of the Deck . . . . . | 172  | 0       |
| Keel . . . . .               | 145  | 1½      |
| Breadth . . . . .            | 43   | 4       |
| Depth . . . . .              | 14   | 3       |
| Tons 1450                    |      |         |

These frigates, which will measure as many tons as the heavy American frigates, will mount sixty-four guns. The draft sent to Plymouth yard is ordered to be returned as soon as copied, from which it is likely that it will be sent to the remaining yards. These frigates are not expected to be what is termed serviceable ships. They are to be built for the specific purpose of meeting the vast American frigates. The Egyptianne frigate, now in Plymouth yard, carried the masts and rigging of a 74 gun ship, and was found not only to incur as much expence in these articles as such a ship, but was constantly under repair, and it was at length found necessary to lay her up. This will very soon be the case of the American frigates, the wear and tear being so great.

**The Royal William.**—This venerable vessel, which has long served as a flag and a receiving ship at Portsmouth, has been in the navy above 120 years, is at length to close her long career of service; she is found to be in a state so defective, as precludes the possibility of her being advantageously repaired.

Being iron fastened instead of copper fastened, her bolts are nearly consumed by rust. The Royal William was built in 1692, and then carried 100 guns; in 1719, she was rebuilt (commonly called a thorough repair), and in 1757, was reduced to her present rate of 84 guns. She was constructed for the purpose of commemorating the glorious memory of William III, and both on account of her long standing, and of the memory of the hero she perpetuates, more than a usual interest attaches to her.

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, August 28, 1813.*

THE PERISCOPE of the PANORAMA is read by many who wait for its contents, by which to make up their own opinions on public affairs. Some, however, complain of a dearth of those predictions, and notes of augury, which entertain them in certain not equally informed journals. We say not equally informed; and we adduce the very circumstance complained of by such politicians, as proof of the greater correctness studied in our pages. Nothing were easier than to forebode;—but where the materials for foreboding are wanting a modest silence, and strict attention to facts, is the duty and the safety of a public writer.

Our wishes, we acknowledge, have been impelled by humanity: Peace has been their object; but our best informed friends have constantly insisted that Peace was unattainable as yet. Their opinions are justified. War is resumed; and the dreaded scourge of the human race again vibrates tremendous over the heads of our devoted fellow mortals. It was evident that Austria held the balance of Power for the Continent of Europe: it has preponderated against France, and the Head of the German Empire adds his weight to that of the Allies. The fact is indisputable; but the immediate cause is only whispered. It is said, that taking advantage of the Armistice he had obtained, Buonaparte entered into a private negotiation with Russia, which advanced to the very point when he had committed himself against Austria;—for his proffer was—to bestow on Russia the spoils of Austria and Prussia;—to weaken those Sovereigns definitively; indulging, while exciting, the ambition of Russia. This plan, in its proper stage, was fully disclosed to Austria: “see what a traitor of a son-in-law you confide in!” The consequence is manifest in the junction of Austria with Russia and Prussia. Hostilities have actually commenced; but to no great extent. We look forward to a contest of uncommon fierceness and bloodshed.

This is the proper place at which to survey the arranged combatants, and to re-

volve the difference between the month of August, of last year, and the present. Then—Buonaparte was following his reported victorious career in Russia. September 14 he entered Moscow, TRIUMPHANT, as some of his partizans affected to believe.—Then Austria and Prussia were fighting under him: Austria with 30,000 men; Prussia with double the number. Now—Austria brings against him almost, or quite, *five times her former quota*, and by her position creates a diversion of the most dangerous kind; determined, as she says, to obtain a Peace, a lasting Peace, for Europe. Now—Prussia also has wonderfully augmented her force, and, above all, *the people* now feel their own true interest, and their Sovereign's true dignity. Now—the Swedish Court has declared itself, and her forces are ranged against the tyrant, under a General, formerly reckoned among the most able. Add to this, that by the intervention of his Armistice, Buonaparte has allowed time to General Moreau\* from America, to meet his old companion in arms, Bernadotte; and if there be any of his old troops left alive, to revive prepossessions once most strongly in his favour. The same measure has permitted British troops to take their station in Stralsund, *without molestation*, to the number of 3,000. The accession, therefore, to the allies, is not merely force, but talent.

In the mean while, the talent engaged on behalf of the Corsican is diminished. His Marshals, Duroc and Bessieres, were killed; Junot is since dead; Jourdan has been routed by Lord Wellington, and is in disgrace; Soult, who was dispatched in all haste from Germany to Spain, met with so rough a reception there as to blast his hopes, and abate his strength. In short, Buonaparte has been forced to send to Naples for Murat, with whom he had quarrelled; for he needs his assistance:—demonstration enough that he feels his want of talents. All that possibly can be done to recruit his army, he has done. We believe it to be numerically powerful; but his veterans sleep the sleep of death. His young Conscripts are new to their trade; and *opinion* looks askance at the Emperor and King.

The sagacious begin to announce, more boldly, their judgment, that *opinion* will be the downfall of the Tyrant. The *people* in Spain were among the first to disappoint him: the *people* in Russia contributed to in-

crease his mortification; the *people* in Germany have taken up the fashion, and there wants but some spark to propagate the fashion in France, and when it is once avowed, the *people* will complete at Paris what Madrid begun, Moscow promoted, Berlin and Vienna continued. Such, say some, is the prospect before NAPOLEON the GREAT!!!

On the side of Buonaparte still continue firm his brother of Westphalia, with the Elector of Saxony. Denmark, also, is on his side; though, as we conjecture, hesitating in her anticipations. Holland is full of cool ardour; and Italy may be reckoned at nothing.

The Allies sent notice to Buonaparte of the termination of the armistice. Austria proclaimed war August 11, the day after the renewal of the Armistice expired. The long talked of Congress was found dispensable. Those Ministers who had arrived, received their passports—including a *Turkish* envoy! The *ultimatum* lay with Austria; and the no-answer of the Gallic chief decided the event.

We must now turn our eyes southward. Buonaparte no sooner heard of his loss at Vittoria (Jul. 22,) than he appointed Soult his "*Lieutenant*" (Aug. 1,) for the South of France, and for his kingdom of Spain. Soult travelled post to Bayonne, which he reached August 14, and immediately exercised his new powers; proclaiming to the troops that now he was come, they would *terrify* Lord Wellington to the other side of the Ebro; and why not to the other side of Spain? He invaded Spain by the passes;\* manœuvred his forces well; and after four or five days' hard fighting, lost his convoy, and rendered *minus*—no more twenty thousand men! That the French fought well, is universally admitted; how those troops fought which beat them, we need not say. This irruption suspended the fall of St. Sebastian's, which was assaulted without success. We expect more fighting in this quarter; and a very great struggle, as the seat of warfare proceeds eastward, Barcelona is a strongly fortified city. The Spanish war, always unpopular in France, is now much more so. The battle of Vittoria, has not been mentioned in the Monitor, nor that of the Pyrenees, which took place July 25 to 28, on the last day especially.

On the east coast of Spain, the army lately commanded by Sir John Murray, is now under the orders of Lord W. Bentinck, who had advanced, following Marshal Suchet, from Valencia into Catalonia. It is said the French have abandoned Tarragona, and blown up the fortifications. This is part of the long tail of the battle of Vittoria.

\* General Moreau was accompanied in his voyage from America by the French emigrant General de Willot, another most experienced military leader, and a man no less irreproachable in his private character. Gen. Willot was the friend of Pichegru, and was exiled with him to Cayenne.

\* Complete Panorama, Vol. V. VI. *passim*.



It is stated, that in the baggage of Joseph Buonaparte, which fell into the hands of the British army, was found a letter from Buonaparte to him, in which he says, that the principal hope he has with respect to Spain, is, that the troops may be able to maintain a defensive position: that he had succeeded himself in gaining a battle at Bautzen over the allies, but that it was severely contested, and that the times were past when one battle decided the fate of the war. That the governments on the Continent had grown wiser by experience, but that he trusted this success would confirm the Confederation of the Rhine in their attachment to him. He then breaks out into a violent strain of invective against Murat, whom he accuses of the greatest ingratitude, in having abandoned him at so critical a period, and retired to Naples. He accompanies this invective with some menaces to be executed at a proper season, and concludes by professions of attachment to him (Joseph) for having been the only one of his brothers (Jerome excepted) that had remained constantly faithful to him.

King Joseph's sword, taken at Vittoria, is presented to the Prince Regent. It was found in Joe's carriage when he ran away.

The Trans-Atlantic war drags on heavily; that is to say, the distance of that country from hence, and the great extent of it, allow opportunities for very spirited actions; but the places in which they occur are little known to us; the consequences likely to result from them are little speculated upon by us; the officers concerned in them, &c. are (the Americans) utterly unknown; and on neither side are they at the head of great armies.

The American Government seem to be endeavouring to shut themselves up from the consequences of their own actions.

The American Plenipotentiaries, sent to Europe under the sanction of the Russian Ambassador, are arrived at St. Petersburg. They will probably be shown the curiosities in that capital, with great civility.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have addressed to Congress a strong remonstrance against the war with Britain. They describe it as *improper, impolitic, and unjust*. For this opinion they give their reasons at length; and they have authenticated the paper by the signature of the Speaker of their House of Representatives, and the President of their Senate. What should we think of a Protest of the county of York, against an Address of the Commons House of Parliament? This remarkable document remonstrates against any increase of the territory of the United States—against the invasion of Canada—against the occupation of Louisiana, and Florida, &c. and charges the Government with having been deluded by France, in the

repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. In fact, Congress itself has voted an inquiry into the subject of that alleged repeal; and the vote was carried by a majority of three to one. The northern States complain of the loss of their commerce: Congress has taken measures to confirm and continue that loss. They have voted—no intercourse; but they still admit an exchange of prisoners.

There is something very amusing in reading the deliberations in Congress; they so closely imitate the proceedings in the legislature of "the old country." There we have the *attacking and defending parties*; those who charge government with weakness, imbecility, perverseness, and inhumanity;—with having been the tool of the Emperor of the French, his dupes, &c. &c. While others *hope* it is not so; or venture, if they "feel bold" enough, to affirm the contrary—the very contrary; and boast of the wisdom, the energy, the understanding, &c. &c. of the *illustrious men now in office*.

On occasion of the proposed inquiry into the delusion practised by Buonaparte, respecting the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, the conviction was powerful, that no war with Britain would have ensued had the British Orders in Council been repealed; and that they would have been repealed, as a matter of course, had the American negotiator been able to shew satisfactory proofs (which Buonaparte affirms were communicated to the American Ambassador at his Court) of the repeal of the Galic Decrees. Either then the American was deluded; or he deluded his masters; or Buonaparte tells a *fib*!—but that is impossible!—The resolutions we should suppose to be very mortifying and perplexing to the President.

In the meanwhile the operations of the British squadron on the American coast, are vexatious and insulting. What is most extraordinary is, that scarcely any person among us takes any great interest in what befalls the Americans;—"they deserve it!" is all the observation usually made when their conduct or situation is the subject of discourse. This, with their own internal divisions, and a sickly President, is not very flattering to the "great Trans-Atlantic Commonwealth."

In the notice in the Gazette for proroguing Parliament, the 4th of October was inserted by mistake; it should have been Monday the 1st of November next.

At home the utmost exertions are making to render the British armies abroad formidable. Vast quantities of Ordnance Stores are daily sending off. And rumour affirms that a proportionate number of men are following them. In plain truth, we have no enemy whose attack we dread on our poor petty

islands; and therefore, if every regular soldier were sent out of the kingdom, we should not be left defenceless; for, who would assault us?

Military times produce military manners: true it is; the old ladies look, with some degree of terror, to such a time.—“What, all the soldiers gone! Only the Militia left! and the Volunteers, and the Associations, to defend us! Desperate case!”—while the young ladies fiercely hold up their heads with “Who’s afraid?”—“Our Navy is not sunk yet! and our Volunteers!—why Volunteers are the delight of our hearts—as they ever were of the fair sex!” And what say the old gentlemen?—“Britain is past the worst: we are better off now than we were last year, at any rate: we shall get out of the hobble at length: never fear!”—And there are yet a number of hopeful young men, the pride, the hope, and the trust of their Country; who say in plain terms—“Send every soldier away: send the militia too; send those whose profession is arms; let them assist the good cause abroad: Here we stand devoted to our country; and never shall the tyrant or his satellites set a single foot on the shores of our sacred island: THE REFUGE OF LIBERTY.”

**National Debt.**—An account of the reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st of August 1780, to the 1st of August 1813:—  
Redeemed by the Sinking Fund. £221,928,973  
Transferred by Land Tax redeemed. 24,534,114  
Disso by Life Annuities purchased. 2,195,111

On Account of Great Britain. £248,658,198  
Ditto of Ireland. 1,532,365  
Ditto of Imperial Loan. 1,429,359  
Ditto of Loan to Portugal. 207,606  
Ditto of Loan to the E. I. Company. 190,893

Total. £262,018,421

£94,777,100 of this Capital is to be cancelled pursuant to 35 Geo. III. c. 53.

## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. VII.—*Swedish Treaty.*—*Facinations.*—*East India Resolutions.*—*Christianity in India.*

House of Lords, Friday, June 18.

### Swedish Treaty.

Lord Liverpool moved an Address of Thanks to the Prince Regent for laying this Treaty before Parliament, and to assure his Royal Highness of their readiness to co-operate with him to carry the Treaty into effect.

Lord Holland opposed the motion in a speech of great length, which he concluded by moving—

Vol. XIV. [Lit. Pan. Sept. 1813.]

“That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, thanking him for his gracious communication of the Treaty of Concord and Subsidy concluded between this country and Sweden; that their Lordships having taken the said Treaty into their most serious consideration, begged leave to express to his Royal Highness their deepest feelings of regret and sorrow, at the principles upon which it was formed; principles by which the right was laid down and recognised, of transferring the kingdom of Norway to the Crown of Sweden; and the injustice of which was increased by the offer made to Denmark, of certain territories in Germany; measures altogether irreconcilable with the established laws of nations, and the true sentiments and feelings of national honour and public morality; that they humbly begged to represent to his Royal Highness, that no value, no compensation could be made for so flagrant a violation of justice and rectitude; that the cession of the island of Guadeloupe was altogether unwarranted either by a consideration of the actual interests of this country, or by its eternal interests on the negotiation of a Treaty of Peace; that the subsidy granted to Sweden, however desirous they were at all times to make every necessary sacrifice, was inconsistent with the financial difficulties under which the country laboured; and that they therefore humbly begged his Royal Highness to use all proper and justifiable means to suspend the execution of the said Treaty, which, after the most mature consideration, appeared to their Lordships, so highly injurious to the honour of the Crown, and to the interests of the country.”

After a very long debate, the House divided on Lord Liverpool’s motion—

Contents—Present 78, Proxies 62—140.  
Non-contents—Present 40, Proxies 27—67.  
Majority 73.

The same subject was introduced in the House of Commons by a motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Ponsonby thought it would be better to take the sense of the House on the *Swedish Treaty* before the Speaker left the Chair. This was the first instance in which Ministers of the British Crown had thought proper to cite away an Island, without obtaining the sense of that House; they ought of themselves, to have made it a separate question.

The most remarkable thing in this treaty was the resolution of Russia to keep Finland, not long since conquered from Sweden, and the transfer of Norway to Sweden at the expense of Denmark. It was to hire the services of Sweden, in the war of Russia.

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against France;—why not pay for those services by restoring Finland? Norway never did belong to Russia, whence has that power any right to give it away? It is true, the treaty adds, if they could obtain Norway in a friendly way from Denmark, they were to do so; but if not, still Sweden was to have Norway. The deliverers of Europe! take part of the Danish territories by force, to give to another power! How any set of Ministers, calling themselves British Ministers, servants of a king ever remarkable for his probity, honour, and sincerity, could act thus was astonishing! most astonishing! This was the treaty of Tilsit over again! Such a treaty would make a war in Europe, if no war existed. What was the interest of England in this treaty? We had gained the right of *dépôt* at Stralsund, Carlsham, and Gottenburgh: but not for ever, as we had relinquished Guadaloupe. No! only for the term of twenty years. What would foreign countries think of our honour and consistency? This barter of men like beasts; this agreement to transfer a people against their will, has too much baseness and wickedness in it; it was intolerable! Mr. Ponsonby proposed an address much the same as that moved by Lord Holland in the upper House.

Lord Castlereagh thought the gentleman might have condescended to have heard the motives of Ministers stated, before he so pointedly condemned them. The treaty was concluded March 3rd; it must therefore be tried by the circumstances then existing. It was not, however, ratified and received till May 19th. He took this opportunity also of explaining why advances of money had been made to Sweden. It was necessary to enable that Government to put forward its troops in a condition for service. Sweden had not been backward; her troops were at Gottenburgh five weeks before they were promised; but were detained in that port by contrary winds.

The treaty between Russia and Sweden was made in March 1812, and was not known in this country till July. It was made on the approach of a French war. The only rational policy was to exclude France from the North of the Baltic; yet Denmark it must be remembered, was absolutely in the arms of France. Now, had Sweden, also, joined France, to which she had great temptation, how could Russia have employed her troops from Finland in defending her metropolis? Where had been the victory of Wittgenstein on the Dwina?—which greatly changed the face and the fate of the war, and rendered the retreat of the French so much more disastrous? Denmark assisted France by placing her troops on the shores of the Baltic, where they replaced French troops. She occupied the Duchy of Oldenburgh, so intimately con-

nected with the Russian family. This was, on the part of Russia, a distinct cause of war with Denmark.

When asked, we very properly acknowledged the necessity of securing the north of the Baltic from the influence of France. The treaty was concluded; but we hoped Sweden would so far relax as to give Denmark opportunity to join the common cause. Sweden did relax. She let the Russian army go to Riga instead of Norway, and thus detained two whole *corps d'armée*, 60,000 men, from the army that invaded Russia. It was the salvation of that country.

Sweden had no military point on the Continent of Germany: Prussia had threatened to oppose her with all her forces, had she landed on the Continent; it was, therefore, but common prudence for Sweden to wait till she had more probable security. England at first refused the subsidy to the full extent; Russia pressed again (in February)—not for herself; but for the general cause. Russia assumed a great character, and asked nothing for herself. She foresaw the necessity of assembling a strong corps in the rear of Buonaparte: for that corps she looked to Sweden. It became, therefore, necessary to call forth Sweden. We agreed to remunerate her hazard; for the undertaking was hazardous, by giving her Guadaloupe.

General Hope was much to be praised for his activity in maturing this treaty. We endeavoured to modify the conduct of Sweden towards Denmark. Mr. Thomson, our Minister, made a distinct declaration to Denmark; she was fully informed. All possible steps were taken to induce her to join the allies. Sweden desired to exclude French influence from her provinces, but, if it crept in on the side of Norway, under the protection of Denmark, how could she effect that desire? Had Denmark relinquished her connection with the base tyrant, the plea of danger to Sweden had not existed. It had been said, "Denmark had made proposals of peace to us,"—but she did not expect peace. These proposals had not even committed her with Buonaparte: he knew the whole. Did the proposals of Denmark look like peace?—Certainly not. There was something so insidious in them, that but for the spirit which pervaded the whole negotiation, they could hardly have been met with temper. As to the Crown Prince of Sweden (Bernadotte) we had some grounds of judgment of him; and it was only justice to say of him, that as a man, and as a General, he had never heard any thing of him contrary to his honour and character. It was no small tribute to a man, once so high in the French army, to say, that he had never heard of his expressing any country in which he had con-

manded; that he had always executed his orders with great forbearance, and lenity; that he had always appeared eminently advantageous in point of character; that he had never put money into his own pocket; and that the feelings of the countries in which he had commanded, bore testimony in his favour. As to his feelings in favour of France, they were natural feelings. But he had fairly told Buonaparte, that he could not do justice to the country which had adopted him, without resisting Buonaparte. He was not, therefore, justly chargeable with insincerity. He came to Sweden from France, with an attachment doubtless to France, but not with a disposition to betray Sweden. Whatever might be his attachment to France, he had told Buonaparte his mind at the last moment, when Buonaparte had prepared and consolidated that tremendous army with which he was to destroy Russia. He trusted the House would reject the Address.

Mr. Canning acknowledged that the explanation given had greatly diminished his dislike of the treaty. We were certainly bound to promote the welfare of other powers, since only by their combination could we work our way out of the evils which now enthralled Europe. He could not think our state of war gave us any right to guarantee Norway to Sweden. Had Norway shown an inclination to join Sweden, the case had been altered. Why could not Russia give up Finland? If there was no guarantee his principal objection was removed.

He agreed that it was very desirable to interest Continental powers in the general interests of the commercial world; he did not, therefore, much censure the cession of Guadeloupe.

Lord Castlereagh replied that England had clearly refused to guarantee Guadeloupe, to Sweden.

Mr. Whitbread confessed the Noble Lord's speech was an exceeding good one; but he had not taken the sting out of the Treaty. Russia had no right to say "We keep Finland, and give you Norway."

Mr. Ponsonby replied very briefly; and Lord Castlereagh explained.

The House then divided upon Mr. Ponsonby's Amendment—

For the original motion, for going into a Committee, ..... 224

Against it ..... 115

Majority ..... 109

The House again divided on Mr. Canning's Amendment—

For the original motion ..... 225

Against it ..... 121

Majority ..... 104

House of Lords, Monday, June 24.

#### Vaccination.

Lord Boringdon presented a Bill for preventing the propagation of the Small Pox. Though this country, he observed, had all the honour of the discovery of Vaccination, yet from prejudices excited against it, of all the countries in Europe this had probably derived the least benefit from the practice. While in other parts of Europe the Small Pox was nearly extinguished, during the last year, not fewer than 1,200 deaths from the Small Pox had occurred within the Bills of Mortality. From a Report upon their Lordships' table it appeared, that the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons were unanimous in their recommendation of Vaccination. He did not mean by this Bill to prohibit Small Pox inoculation; its object was merely to protect His Majesty's subjects against the diffusion of the contagion.

#### East India Resolutions.

The House went into a Committee on the East-India Resolutions; and the first Resolution being moved, the Marquis of Lansdowne proposed, as an amendment, that the Report be taken into consideration this day three months. On a division: for the original motion 49; against it 14.

Tuesday, June 22.

After a short discussion, the East-India Resolutions were agreed to without a division.

Thursday, June 24.

The resolution (sent up from the Commons) for the propagation of Christianity in India, assented to by the House.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

*Essex.*—Too much cannot be said of the abundant crops this year; and the weather being so fine the harvest is getting very forward. A large quantity of wheat during the last week was earied in the driest and best condition ever known. The barns are nearly full; yet not above half the fields are cleared. Surely the earth never yielded a greater produce than the present. It must be particularly noticed that beans and peas are both fine, a circumstance which seldom happens. The plants of turnips may be said to be universally good, and in a very thriving state. Hops are talked of as a full crop. Meat is something lower in price; but lean stock sells high. The wool trade is a little advanced.

We receive the same most pleasing report from all quarters. The year seems to be distinguished by the bounties of Providence.



## STATE OF TRADE:

*Lloyd's Coffee House, August 20, 1813.*

Reports from the Whale fisheries have come to hand, and prove to be unfavourable. The Greenland vessels have met with but indifferent success, yet these have the advantage over the ships which followed their fortune in Davis's Straits. It was at first supposed, that scarcely any vessel would have paid its out-fit; but the more accurate statements do not justify that melancholy view of the case. Certain it is, however, that on the whole the number of fish obtained is but small. Allowances must, also, be made for the number of extra vessels employed; now, among these many are not so well acquainted with the fishery as to ensure success: they may have interfered with the old standards, without benefiting themselves; may have alarmed a greater number of fish; while the share allotted by each vessel is but small. Experience may improve their skill; and fortune may favour their future adventures. The price of oil is rising; no new oil at market yet: about £50 per ton demanded.

Hemp is in brisk demand: the request for it is even considerable; and the sales are ready and extensive: yet the price has but little varied. Flax also more enquired after, and seemingly likely to be so.

Provisions for shipping, if prime, fetch good prices, are enquired after: the ordinary, which includes far the greater proportion at present at market, meet heavy sales. Pork fit for Indian useance and much wanted: prime mutton in fair demand. Bacon dull: the consumption not equal to what it was: the stock in the hands of dealers in London, is, however, so low, and has been for some time past, that the prices do not give way, as might otherwise be expected. Irish butter is asked after, but is purchased only moderately. Several arrivals have taken place lately, and the holders are willing to sell.

Corn is declining in price at present: the prospect of a fine harvest, not in England only, but all over Europe, has affected the market. Foreign grain scarcely saleable, unless at reduced prices. Fine samples, generally, fetch much money. Ordinary and middling are of heavy sale.

Sugar has been so scarce that the arrival of the fleets has far from glutted the market. On the contrary, though certainly such an accession must be felt, yet it only gave occasion to a very extensive business, and the price in the Gazette raised no more than a few shillings. The market is now subsided. In consequence of the small variation

in price, Martinique sugars will continue saleable in the London market for at least one month longer. It deserves particular distinction, that under the circumstances of the times, this country should have been absolutely without British Plantation Muscovado sugars; inasmuch that the very great arrivals lately, and the approach of two fleets now about to come to market, should have affected the prices nothing! As winter approaches the demand is regularly increased by the purchases for the distilleries and breweries. In the refined markets the prices are proportioned to those at which the refiners bought some time ago, so that they cannot sell below a fixed value. Sales of new clayed sugars extensive: prices uncertain. Sugars of this description save much of the process of refining, when compared with Muscovado; they therefore are deserving of a higher price.

It deserves remark that, the act allowing the use of Martinique, &c. sugars for home consumption, has been misunderstood in Scotland, and has not been acted upon, although in London it has been acted upon without scruple, and to a great extent.

Coffee has been in demand, in its lower qualities; but that has greatly abated; and now most enquiries are after the finest kinds: samples of this description are brought up with avidity. Jamaica coffee in the greatest demand. Dominique coffee not so much sought after as formerly; nor does it raise so high in proportion to the other descriptions. In short, the foreign, generally speaking, suffers a kind of shade over that superiority it formerly affected. But this is to be understood with a reserve in favour of some of the finest qualities. The whole market, taken on an average, is, however, lower, say 2s. or 3s.

Rice—of the best Carolina, only a small quantity at market. The inferior heavy sale.

Cotton meets a steady demand. Some kinds are scarce, Surats especially. At Liverpool about 2,000 bags sold on speculation; but at least 5,000 for real consumption.

Rum—a great contract pending for government. There is no lowering the fair and real state of the trade, till this is disposed of, and its effects have in some measure subsided.

The demand for Spices is considerably revived; the public sales have experienced more briskness than of late. At the India House cloves, nutmegs, and mace, were in fair and even lively sale. And there is reason to believe that several purchases were made without delay to a profit. Fine cloves 6s. 4d. one very bright lot 6s. 9d. Mace not of the



beauty 12s. 1d. to 14s. 6d. Pepper asked after, price improving—Pimento, not first rate, 11d.

Ore woods have been in request; but logwood and faust, which were going forward, are checked. Not much business done towards diminishing, sensibly, the stocks on hand.

Average price of sugar in the last Gazette 53s. 9d.

Average price of meat for England and Wales 11s. 4d.

### PRICE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—An augmentation of seven shillings per ounce on the price of fine gold has taken place since my last, viz.

May 18th ..... 3 shillings.

June 26th ..... 2 ditto

August 17th ..... 2 ditto

It is now sold at £5. 15s. 6d. per ounce.

Fine Silver ..... 7s. 6d. ditto

August 19th, 1813. B. S.

Bankrupts and Certificates, in the order of their dates, with the Attornies. Extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

[The Reader is desired to take notice that in our last List of Bankrupts, for the month of July, a transposition of the dates has accidentally taken place: the names inserted under each date are nevertheless correct for the day marked.]

### BANKRUPTS.—July 22.

Barrett, M. Lambeth terrace, per clerk. *Att.* Rogers and Co. Manchester buildings, W. Esau, sec.  
 Clarkson, J. 40, Southwark, Warrack, grocer. *Att.* Brown, London Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane.  
 Cotterell, C. Southampton, victualler. *Att.* Clement and Co. Ratcliffe-highway.  
 Daniel, E. Broad-street, Trent, Nottingham, dealer. *Att.* Bots, New Butch-street, Gates-street.  
 Fluke, A. Worcester, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Burke and Co. Princes-street, Whitechapel.  
 Haigh, T. Crutcher-hill, Almondbury, York, clothier. *Att.* Chadwick and Co. Gray's-inn.  
 Hodson, F. late of County Terrace, New Kent-road, merchant. *Att.* Lea, Three Crown-court, Southwark.  
 Hoyle, W. Finsbury, Gloucester, butcher. *Att.* Platt, Tufield-street, Leicester.  
 Holt, R. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Blane and Co. Temple.  
 Mackenzie, A. K. and E. Abbott, Austin-frars, Broad-street, merchants. *Att.* Beaufort and Co. Cornhill-court, Gracechurch-street.  
 Nelson, A. Plymouth Dock, Devon, linen-draper. *Att.* Burke and Co. Princes-street, Whitechapel.  
 Pender, J. Epsom, Surrey, butcher. *Att.* Edmunds, Newbury-office of Fleet, Lincoln-inn.  
 Pender, A. Liverpool, Lancaster, silversmith. *Att.* Bird, Castle-street, Liverpool.  
 Pender, T. jun. Rosary, Suffolk, linen-merchant. *Att.* Barrett and Co. Chancery-lane.  
 Pender, T. and J. W. W. Old Broad-street, linen-merchants. *Att.* Lea, Three Crown-court, Southwark.

Stables, J. jun. St. Martin's-lane, picture-dealer. *Att.* Sharkey, Currier-street, Chancery-lane.  
 Walker, T. New Bath, Wines, furniture. *Att.* Mallet and Co. Middle Temple-lane.  
 Williams, J. Oxford-street, chessmonger. *Att.* Clarke, Bishopsgate-street, Ashabi.  
 Wilmott, H. St. Paul, wine-merchant, amuse-merchant.  
 Wilmott, S. Whitechapel and Co. Bergeant's-lane.

### CERTIFICATES.—August 14.

C. Stephens, Long-acre, gold-beater. *Att.* Fletcher, Southampton-row, Runcorn-square, furnishing ironmonger. *Att.* Barr, Chatham, publisher. *Att.* Wiles, South-street, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

### BANKRUPTS.—July 27.

Barnard, W. P. Gloucester-terrace, Hutton, linen-draper. *Att.* Draper, Tattersall's Inn.  
 Becker, W. Docking, Norfolk, corn-merchant. *Att.* Wilson, Greville-street, Hutton-garden.  
 Evans, R. Denbigh, innkeeper. *Att.* Pithot and Co. Hutton-garden, Temple.  
 Harper, G. Grosford-Mill, Denbigh, tobaccoist. *Att.* Kimberley and Co. Gray's-inn.  
 Jenks, W. Wern, Salop, cheese-factor. *Att.* Platt, Tufield-street, Leicester.  
 Osborne, J. Uttoxeter, Stafford, grocer. *Att.* Berridge, Hutton-garden.  
 Procter, J. Yarm, York, merchant. *Att.* Morton, Gray's-inn.  
 Rowe, S. Huntingdon, grocer. *Att.* Philpot and Co. Hare-court, Temple.  
 Salter, J. Trinity-square, Middles, merchant. *Att.* Pope, Mouldford-court, Fechnich-street.  
 Warren, T. Hutton-walk, grocer. *Att.* Liddell-street, Leicestershire.  
 West, W. Shrewsbury, Kpt. brewer. *Att.* Temple and Co. Burroughs, East-Sunderland.  
 Wray, A. Tottenham, yard, merchant. *Att.* Houghton, Hutton-garden.

### CERTIFICATES.—August 14.

A. Page, Falkenham, brewer, with Shelds, Tynemouth, Northumberland, ship-carrier. *Att.* Payne, New City, Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, merchant. *Att.* Cooper, the Elder, linen-draper, Donnan, W. Esau, Esq. vintner, merchant. *Att.* Grogan, High-street, Hutton-garden.  
 T. Mumford, jun. Kensington Cross, Lambeth, ivory-shale-knapper. *Att.* Toit, Great Portland-street, linen-draper.

### BANKRUPTS.—July 31.

Amery, J. Stratton, York, auctioneer. *Att.* Clark, Chancery-lane.  
 Arnold, W. B. Lambeth-walk, paper-hanger. *Att.* Smith, Symonds-inn.  
 Day, H. R. Trinity-square, merchant. *Att.* Ford, Middle-court, Fechnich-street.  
 Howell, J. Hutton-street, Blackfriars, cooper.  
 Matthews, T. Worthington, Surrey, corn-dealer. *Att.* Glyn, Grosdon.  
 Merdon, J. Brook-street, Hutton, carpet-warehouseman.  
 M. Lowiss and Co. St. Michael's corner, Poultry.  
 Milner, J. Sheel, Leeds, iron manufacturer. *Att.* Berridge, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.  
 Quance, W. Chancery-lane, linen-draper and shopkeeper.  
 R. F. Keck and Co. Symonds-inn.  
 Richardson, A. York-street, Massey-horse, and T. Welch, Hutton-street, butcher. *Att.* Glyn, Grosdon.  
 Street, C. G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper. *Att.* Hartley, New Bridge-street.  
 Storer, D. Gresham-street, vicarage. *Att.* Houghton, Hutton-garden.  
 Widdow, R. Mitham-place, Brunton, baker. *Att.* Dace, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

## CERTIFICATES.—August 21.

J. Crossley and M. Crossley, Manchester, jewellers.—  
T. Lumley, Harrow-road, Paddington, stone-mason.—  
J. Clarke, Bacchus-walk, Hoxton, hick-manufacturer.—  
J. Carter, Commercial-hall, Snowhill, victualler.—  
J. Turner and T. Turton, Crich, Derby, cotton-spinners.—  
W. H. Cole, St. Andrew's-hill, Doctors'-Commons, wholesale  
hardwareman.—  
J. Ward, Church-street, Spitalfields, manu-  
facturer.—  
H. Rippon, W. Lee, and T. Wilkison, inn-  
Liverpool, merchants.—  
J. Alway, Moreton-hampstead,  
Devon, innkeeper.—  
C. Traver, Maida-hill, Paddington,  
builder.—  
J. Huckle, Old 'Change, warehouseman.—  
D. Stevens, Cock-hill, Ratcliffe, slop-seller.—  
T. Robinson,  
Windup-place, City-road, builder.—  
J. Field, Chiswell-  
street, linen-draper.—  
J. Hilton, James-street, Covent-  
garden, silversmith.—  
T. Simpson, jun., Oxford-street, book-  
seller.—  
W. Daglish, Gatehead, Durham, joiner.

## BANKRUPTS.—August 3.

Hovell, J. Halford-street, Blackfriars, cooper. *Att.* Bats-  
ford, Horslydown-lane.  
Hugg, T. Lostwithiel, Cornwall, banker. *Att.* Sandys  
and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street.  
Hyle, W. W. Kingston-upon-Hull, cabinet-maker. *Att.*  
Hill, Southampton-buildings.  
Motters, S. Doncaster, York, hatter. *Att.* Lowes and  
Co. Hare-court, Temple.  
Taylor, A., and W. Taylor, Kingston-upon-Hull, mer-  
chants. *Att.* Sykes and Co. New inn.

## CERTIFICATES.—August 24.

C. Fulcomer, Wapping, victualler.—  
J. Newton, Lamb's  
Conduit-street, watchmaker.—  
R. Lye, Goswell-street-  
road, builder and plasterer.—  
T. Martin, Sidney, Gloucester-  
terrace, timber merchant.—  
J. Smith, Burnley, Lanca-  
shire, grocer.—  
N. Koo, Birn-gum, confectioner.—  
J. Whitley, Kettleingham, holer.—  
St. Hamilton and W. Graham, Liverpool, merchants.—  
T. Barnes, Colchester,  
sawyer.—  
W. Lamb, Manchester, grocer.—  
J. Fair, Man-  
chester, warehouseman.—  
J. Mackenzie, Buckden, Hunt-  
ingtonshire, dealer.—  
W. Clark, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-  
street, wine-merchant.

## BANKRUPTS.—August 7.

Arkeley, S. Liverpool, draper. *Att.* Windle, John-street,  
Bedford-row.  
Barnes, J. Norwich, baker. *Att.* Windus, Bartlett's  
buildings, Holborn.  
Brimley, G. Hanglingheaton, Yorkshire, clothier. *Att.*  
Evans, Watton-gate.  
Gossett, R. John-street, Commercial-road master-ma-  
son. *Att.* Fitzgerald, Lemon-street, Goodman's-fields.  
Hentley, H. Bath, plaster. *Att.* Highmoor and Young,  
Bishopsgate-street.  
Kirk, J. J. High-street, Southwark, sack-making. *Att.*  
K. C. A. Wellies-square.  
Langdon, J. H. Windsor-place, City-road, carpenter. *Att.*  
Woods, New Corn Exchange, Mark-lane.  
Norman, J. Hounslow, victualler. *Att.* Jones, Millman-  
place, Bedford-row.  
Singleton, J. A. Manchester, watch-maker. *Att.* Isaacs,  
Bury-street, St. Mary-Ase.

## CERTIFICATES.—Aug. 29.

T. Billings, Cheltenham, brick-maker.—  
P. Stubs, Li-  
verpool, merchant.—  
W. B. Higgins, Penryn, hatter.—  
D. Abster, Graysend, stone-mason.—  
J. Vaughan, Isle-  
worth, tailor.—  
W. W. Walker, Bristol, potter.—  
E. Wedge, Church-lane, Chelsea, bricklayer.—  
P. Lloyd,  
Birmingham, maltster.—  
W. Vennin, Milk-street, Cheap-  
side, silk-manufacturer.—  
J. J., J. and J. Lawten, Ash-  
ton-under-lane, Laccashire, cotton-manufacturer.—  
W. Dumble, Liverpool, merchant.—  
J. J., and W. Bickers,  
Bucklersbury, warehousemen.

## BANKRUPTS.—August 10.

Argleton, J. E. Housfield, provision-merchant. *Att.* Al-  
lison, Broad-street.  
Bouchard, S. Vaux, York, merchant. *Att.* Sayer and  
Co. Marksgate-street, Russell-square.  
Boling, J. N. ten, and J. N. Billing, inn, Paddington,  
corn-dealers. *Att.* Drice, Baiter-square, Fenchurch-  
street.  
Burgess, J. Bedford-street, Covent garden, August. *Att.*  
Whitaker, Broad-court, Long-acre.  
Caresse, P. Bedford, carpenter. *Att.* Street and Co.  
Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street.  
Fauler, T. Millenall, baker, confectioner. *Att.* Gled,  
Great St. Andrew, Lincoln's-inn.  
Hockett, J. Brixton, Brixton, carpenter. *Att.* Eves, Gray's  
inn square.

Houlding, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Avison, Hanover-  
street, Liverpool.  
Kennard, J. Plymouth Dock, tailor. *Att.* Anstee and  
Co. King's bench-walk, Temple.  
Langdon, J. H. Windsor-place, City-road, carpenter. *Att.*  
Woods, New Corn Exchange, Mark-lane.  
Paas, A. Stockport, Chester, victualler. *Att.* Wright and  
Co. Temple.  
Rickett, J. Quinde, Northampton, baker. *Att.* Barber,  
Gray's-inn.  
Saulsby, S. Hollywell-street, Shore-ditch, dealer and chap-  
man. *Att.* Stratton and Co. Shore-ditch.  
Ward, D. Romford, Essex, victualler. *Att.* Young, Sy-  
mond's-inn.

## CERTIFICATES.—August 31.

T. Downes, jun. Hereford, money-scriver.—  
T. Wil-  
son, sen. St. Clement, Cornwall, iron-master.—  
G. Price,  
Tottenham Court New-road, St. Pancras, tailor.—  
George  
Chippis, Cecil-street, Strand, tailor.—  
Sam. Griffin, Bau-  
street, Bishopsgate-street, silversmith.—  
John James Hale,  
Islington, apothecary.—  
J. Corrie, Lambeth.—  
J. Lowthion  
Percival, Fenchurch-street, merchant.

## BANKRUPTS.—August 14.

Blackburn, C. East India Chambers, merchant. *Att.*  
Nind, Throgmorton-street.  
Carter, J. Bishopsgate-street Within, broker. *Att.* Law-  
less and Co. St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.  
Crouch, F. Little Cowan-street, Russell-square, glazier.  
Hill, Brown, Duke street, Westminister.  
Dibble, J. Moreton hampstead, Devon, corner. *Att.*  
Cardales and Co., Gray's-inn.  
Featherstone, J. Worcester, maltster. *Att.* Cardales and  
Co. Gray's-inn.  
Gregson, R. Holborn, victualler. *Att.* Martin, Vintners'  
Hall, Upper Thames-street.  
Huckle, W. Panton-street, Leicester-square, bricklayer.  
Hill, P. Air-street, Piccadilly.  
Joseph, B. Walsley, Glamorgan, jeweller. *Att.* Biscadale  
and Co. New inn.  
Layton, C. Smith's buildings, Leadenhall-street, mer-  
chant. *Att.* Hillyard and Co. Cornhill-court, Throg-  
morton-street.  
Lemley, T. Gutter-lane, Chéapside, merchant. *Att.*  
Sloper and Co. Montague-street, Russell-square.  
Stueney, J. jun. Weymouth Dorset, upholsterer. *Att.*  
Willis and Co. Walford-court, Throgmorton-street.  
Timbrell, C. Walsall, Stafford, dealer in iron. *Att.* John-  
son, Temple.  
Vasconcelas, Joao Nicolao de Mendonça de, Liverpool,  
merchant. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-  
buildings.  
Webb, T. Hitchin, Hertford, draper. *Att.* Ross, Ware,  
Hertford.

## CERTIFICATES.—Sept. 4.

W. Birch and C. Lucas Birch, of Great Queen Street,  
Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, coach-makers.—  
R. Bicknell, of  
Charlotte-street, Finsbury square, paper-stainer.—  
G. Soli,  
Middlesex-street, White-chapel, broker.—  
J. Kidwell, Ro-  
chester, upholster.—  
H. Havick, Philadelphia, North  
America, merchant.—  
N. Joseph, Barr street, St. Ma-  
ry Axe, merchant.—  
J. Barnett, Birmingham, paint-out-  
maker.—  
S. Jarrett, White-church, Islop, Brazier.—  
J. Hele, Plymouth, iron-monger.—  
G. Pocock, Islington,  
victualler.—  
W. Linnington, Bxeter, corner. *Att.* Hay,  
Stamford-hill, merchant.—  
J. Hickinbottom, Jermyn-  
street, St. James's, hotel-keeper.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—August 15.

Denton, J. of Handbill, York, cotton-spinner.

## BANKRUPTS.

Dyck, F. A. Van, of the East India Chambers, Leadenhall-  
street, merchant. *Att.* Abbott, Abchurch-lane, Can-  
non-street.  
Gordon, J. Cornhill-buildings, merchant. *Att.* Beaton  
and Co. Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.  
Howells, W. Leominster, Hereford, bookkeeper. *Att.*  
W. Smith, Bedford-row.  
Pacey, W. Castle street, Leicester-square, clothman.  
Att. Plummer, Mercantile-inn, Fleet-street.  
Syms, R. Queen-street, Hoxton, ironman. *Att.*  
Clutton, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.

## CERTIFICATES.—Sept. 11.

T. Sharp, of Lodge-hill, Coler.—  
J. Platt, Billings-  
Moor, Laccashire, grocer.—  
B. Clayton, Three South-  
ampton-street, Pentonville coal-merchant.—  
D. Jackson,  
Housfield, Barnstaple.—  
J. Carter, jun. Liverpool, mer-  
chant.—  
W. Good, Bradpole, Dorset, baker.—  
S. Bun-  
ter, Macclesfield, Cheshire, non-founder.—  
J. H. Hodge,  
Hazel, cattle-skinsman.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.

| 1819.    | Beef. | Mutton. | Veal. | Pork. | Lamb. |
|----------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| July 26  | 10 7  | 6 10    | 8 4   | 8 4   | 8 0   |
| August 2 | 6 8   | 7 0     | 8 0   | 7 10  | 7 8   |
| 9        | 6 8   | 7 0     | 7 6   | 7 4   | 7 8   |
| 16       | 6 8   | 7 0     | 7 8   | 7 4   | 7 8   |

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass.

|          |     |     |     |     |     |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| July 26  | 5 4 | 5 8 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 6 8 |
| August 2 | 5 0 | 5 8 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 6 8 |
| 9        | 5 4 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 |
| 16       | 5 4 | 6 0 | 6 4 | 7 0 | 6 8 |

St. James's.

Whitechapel.

|          | Hay.   | Straw. | Hay.  | Straw. |
|----------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| July 26  | 5 12 0 | 2 3 6  | 5 5 0 | 2 2 0  |
| August 2 | 5 12 0 | 2 5 0  | 5 5 0 | 2 0 0  |
| 9        | 5 5 0  | 2 3 6  | 5 0 0 | 2 0 0  |
| 16       | 5 0 0  | 1 16 0 | 5 0 0 | 2 0 0  |

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 25d. Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen — 36  
Dressing Hides 22 Ditto, 50 to 70—40  
Crop Hides for cut. 23 Seals, Large, £9.  
Flat Ordinary — 18d.

Tallow, London Average per cwt.

Soap, yellow, 102s., mottled, 112s.; curd, 116s.  
Candles, per dozen, 14s. 0d.; moulds, 15s. 0d.

|          |                 |         |       |         |
|----------|-----------------|---------|-------|---------|
| July 10  | 8,793 quarters. | Average | 112s. | 6 1/2d. |
| 17       | 10,253          | —       | 111   | 0 1/2   |
| 24       | 14,000          | —       | 113   | 3 1/2   |
| 31       | 11,666          | —       | 110   | 2       |
| August 7 | 12,667          | —       | 108   | 8 1/2   |
| July 16  | 15,063 sacks.   | Average | 109s. | 0 1/2d. |
| 23       | 13,648          | —       | 109   | 2 1/2   |
| 30       | 15,436          | —       | 109   | 2       |
| August 6 | 13,416          | —       | 109   | 6 1/2   |
| 13       | 12,697          | —       | 108   | 10 1/2  |

Peck Loaf. Half Peck. Quatern.

| July 16  | 6s. 2d. | 3s. 1d. | 1s. 6 1/2d. |
|----------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 23       | 6 2     | 3 1     | 1 6 1/2     |
| August 7 | 6 2     | 3 1     | 1 6 1/2     |
| 16       | 6 2     | 3 1     | 1 6 1/2     |

\* The highest price of the market.

|          | COALS *  | Sunderland. | Newcastle.           |
|----------|----------|-------------|----------------------|
| July 26  | 41s. 0d. | to 47s. 6d. | 42s. 0d. to 52s. 6d. |
| August 2 | 41 6     | 46 3        | 51 0 53 0            |
| 9        | 0 0      | 0 0         | 48 6 54 0            |
| 16       | 42 0     | 47 0        | 48 0 53 0            |

\* Delivered at 13s. per chaldron advance.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

|         | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 4 o'clock. | 11 o'clock Night. | Height of Barom. Inches. | Direction of Wind. |
|---------|--------------------|-------|------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| July 21 | 39                 | 66    | 59         | 29.62             | 56                       | Cloudy             |
| 22      | 59                 | 70    | 61         | 63                | 70                       | Fair               |
| 23      | 60                 | 69    | 58         | 50                | 61                       | Showery            |
| 24      | 60                 | 70    | 57         | 54                | 56                       | Showery            |
| 25      | 61                 | 68    | 59         | 56                | 66                       | Showery            |
| 26      | 63                 | 69    | 58         | 63                | 54                       | Showery            |
| 27      | 62                 | 73    | 60         | 92                | 66                       | Fair               |
| 28      | 63                 | 77    | 62         | 30.23             | 78                       | Fair               |
| 29      | 63                 | 77    | 66         | 22                | 72                       | Fair               |
| 30      | 66                 | 78    | 66         | 29.95             | 78                       | Fair               |
| 31      | 64                 | 74    | 66         | 30.02             | 75                       | Fair               |
| Aug. 1  | 69                 | 75    | 62         | 09                | 60                       | Cloudy             |
| 2       | 62                 | 73    | 61         | 29.96             | 56                       | Cloudy             |
| 3       | 66                 | 70    | 62         | 97                | 50                       | Showery            |
| 4       | 60                 | 69    | 58         | 86                | 51                       | Showery            |
| 5       | 59                 | 68    | 55         | 55                | 46                       | Showery            |
| 6       | 60                 | 67    | 61         | 80                | 44                       | Cloudy             |
| 7       | 60                 | 74    | 60         | 30.01             | 66                       | Fair               |
| 8       | 61                 | 74    | 61         | 29.99             | 60                       | Cloudy             |
| 9       | 60                 | 75    | 62         | 30.08             | 66                       | Fair               |
| 10      | 62                 | 77    | 63         | 18                | 72                       | Fair               |
| 11      | 63                 | 77    | 64         | 18                | 70                       | Fair               |
| 12      | 66                 | 83    | 65         | 08                | 82                       | Fair               |
| 13      | 63                 | 68    | 57         | 01                | 66                       | Fair               |
| 14      | 60                 | 69    | 60         | 29.96             | 65                       | Fair               |
| 15      | 64                 | 70    | 59         | 05                | 60                       | Fair               |
| 16      | 60                 | 69    | 60         | 90                | 57                       | Fair               |
| 17      | 61                 | 70    | 58         | 89                | 57                       | Cloudy             |
| 18      | 60                 | 69    | 55         | 95                | 59                       | Fair               |
| 19      | 58                 | 68    | 54         | 30.27             | 50                       | Fair               |
| 20      | 56                 | 65    | 52         | 26                | 51                       | Fair               |

Prices Current, August 20th, 1813.

|                            |         |         |        |                               |      |      |         |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|-------------------------------|------|------|---------|
| American pot-ash, per cwt. | 2 18    | 0 0     | 3 0 0  | Lead, white.....ton           | 43   | 0 0  | 44 0 0  |
| Ditto pearl.....           | 3 2     | 0 0     | 3 7 0  | Logwood chips.....ton         | 11   | 5 0  | 12 0 0  |
| Barilla.....               | 1 15    | 0 0     | 2 2 0  | Madder, Dutch crop cwt.       | 7 10 | 0 0  | 8 5 0   |
| Brandy, Cognac, bond gal.  | 0 16    | 6 0     | 0 17 0 | Mahogany.....ft.              | 0 1  | 4 0  | 1 9 0   |
| Campfire, refined.....lb.  | 0 7     | 2 0     | 0 7 4  | Oil, Lucca, . . . 25 gal. jar | 26   | 0 0  | 28 0 0  |
| Ditto unrefined.....cwt.   | 23 0 0  | 23 10 0 |        | Ditto spermaceti.....ton      | 88   | 0 0  | 90 0 0  |
| Cochineal, garb. bond lb.  | 2 0 0   | 0 0 0   |        | Ditto whale.....              | 47   | 0 0  | 48 0 0  |
| Ditto East-India.....      | 0 7 0   | 0 8 0   |        | Ditto Florence, 1/2 chest     | 80   | 0 0  | 84 0 0  |
| Coffee, fine bond.....cwt. | 4 16 0  | 0 0 0   |        | Pitch, Stockholm,.....cwt.    | 0 16 | 6 0  | 18 0 0  |
| Ditto ordinary.....        | 3 6 0   | 3 10 0  |        | Raisins, bloom.....cwt.       | 4 4  | 0 0  | 4 10 6  |
| Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.  | 9 1 10  | 0 2 0   |        | Rice, Carolina.....           | 2 14 | 0 0  | 0 0 0   |
| Ditto Jamaica.....         | 0 1 6   | 0 1 10  |        | Rum, Jamaica bond gal.        | 0 5  | 6 0  | 6 9 0   |
| Ditto Smyrna.....          | 0 1 6   | 0 0 0   |        | Ditto Leeward Island          | 0 4  | 6 0  | 5 0 0   |
| Ditto East-India.....      | 0 0 11  | 0 1 3   |        | Saltpeire, East-India, cwt.   | 3 17 | 0 0  | 4 0 0   |
| Currents, Zant.....cwt.    | 4 8 0   | 0 0 0   |        | Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.    | 2 17 | 0 0  | 3 0 0   |
| Elephants' Teeth.....      | 23 0 0  | 27 0 0  |        | Silk, raw, Ditto.....         | 1 13 | 0 0  | 2 0 0   |
| Scriveshoe.....            | 11 0 0  | 15 0 0  |        | Tallow, English.....cwt.      | 4 10 | 0 0  | 4 14 6  |
| Flax, Riga.....ton         | 97 0 0  | 100 0 0 |        | Ditto Russia, white.....      | 4 0  | 0 0  | 4 4 0   |
| Ditto Petersburg.....      | 80 0 0  | 90 0 0  |        | Ditto.....yellow.....         | 4 4  | 0 0  | 4 10 0  |
| Galls, Turkey.....cwt.     | 9 13 0  | 11 10 0 |        | Tar, Stockholm.....bar.       | 1 12 | 0 0  | 1 18 0  |
| Genesa, Holl. bond gal.    | 0 10 9  | 0 11 0  |        | Tin in blocks.....cwt.        | 6 13 | 0 0  | 6 18 0  |
| Ditto English.....         | 0 15 6  | 0 16 0  |        | Tobacco, Maryl.....lb.        | 0 0  | 10 0 | 0 0 11  |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.   | 6 0 0   | 8 0 0   |        | Ditto Virginia.....           | 0 0  | 74 0 | 1 0 5   |
| Hemp, Riga.....ton         | 8 6 0   | 86 0 0  |        | Wax, Guinea.....cwt.          | 9 0  | 0 0  | 10 0 0  |
| Ditto Petersburg.....      | 8 1 0   | 85 0 0  |        | Whale-fins (Green), ton       | 110  | 0 0  | 120 0 0 |
| Hops.....bag               | 19 0 0  | 12 0 0  |        | Wine, Red Port, bond pipe     | 65   | 0 0  | 72 0 0  |
| Indigo, Caraca.....lb.     | 9 11 0  | 0 11 6  |        | Ditto Lisbon.....             | 66   | 0 0  | 72 0 0  |
| Ditto East-India.....      | 0 4 9   | 0 13 9  |        | Ditto Madeira.....            | 40   | 0 0  | 50 0 0  |
| Iron, British bars, ton    | 13 10 0 | 14 10 0 |        | Ditto Vidonia.....            | 40   | 0 0  | 50 0 0  |
| Ditto Swedish c.c.N.D.     | 23 10 0 | 23 0 0  |        | Ditto Calcuttella.....        | 72   | 0 0  | 80 0 0  |
| Ditto Norway.....          | 20 0 0  | 0 0 0   |        | Ditto Sherry.....butt.        | 53   | 0 0  | 79 0 0  |
| Lead in pigs.....fod.      | 39 0 0  | 31 0 0  |        | Ditto Mountain.....           | 28   | 0 0  | 35 0 0  |
| Ditto Ad.....ton           | 28 0 0  | 29 0 0  |        | Ditto Claret.....hogs.        | 45   | 0 0  | 65 0 0  |

# COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, us. 30-6—Ditto, at sight, 29-8—Rottterdam, 9-6—Hamburg, 26—Alicia, 26-1/2 2  
us.—Paris, 1 day's date, 18-80—Ditto, 2 us. 19—Madrid in paper—Ditto eff.  
Cadix, eff. 504—Bilboa—Palermo, per oz. 125-1—Lisbon, 61—Genoa, 54—Venice, in eff. 52  
Naples, 42—Lisbon, 77-1—Oporto, 77-1—Dublin, per cent, 3-1—Cork, ditto 4—Ago  
B. of Holland, 5 per cent.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th July to 20th August, 1813.—By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

| 1813.   | Bank Stock. | 3 per Cent. | 4 per Cent. | Consolidated. | Imperial. | 3 per Cent. | Ditto. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | South Sea. | Old Annuities. | New Ditto. | Exchange. | London. | Consolidated. | 3 per Cent. | 4 per Cent. |
|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|--------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|-----------|---------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| July 21 | —           | 57          | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 22      | —           | 57          | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 23      | 219         | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 24      | —           | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 25      | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 26      | —           | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 27      | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 28      | —           | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 29      | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 30      | —           | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 31      | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| Aug. 1  | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 2       | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 3       | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 4       | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 5       | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 6       | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 7       | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 8       | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 9       | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 10      | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 11      | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 12      | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 13      | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 14      | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 15      | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 16      | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 17      | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 18      | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 19      | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |
| 20      | 219         | 57 1/2      | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2        | 56 1/2    | 56 1/2      | 56 1/2 | 106 1/2      | 3d           | 60         | —              | —          | 5p        | —       | —             | —           | —           |

## London Premiums of Insurance, August 20th, 1813.

At 13 gs. Pond, Fetter, Dartmouth, Ply-  
mouth, and Falmouth.  
At 14 gs. Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle,  
and Portsmouth.  
At 15 to 2 gs. Dublin, Cork, Waterford,  
Newry, Ports of Scotland, Bristol, Ches-  
ter, and Liverpool.  
At 16 gs. France, with licences; back 2 gs.  
At 21 gs. Gothenburgh, ret. 20s.  
At 5 gs. Madeira. Home 8 to 10 gs.  
At 9 gs. East-India, Comp. ships. Gibraltar.  
At 4 gs. with returns. Home with returns.  
At 4 gs. Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, &c. Home the same, ret. 40s.  
At 5 to 6 gs. Stockholm, with returns.  
At 7 gs. St. Petersburg, Riga, &c. ret. 3s.  
At 7 to 8 gs. Leeward Islands, with convoy.  
At 8 gs. Cape of Good Hope, Africa, Malaga, &c.  
At 8 gs. Western Isles.  
At 8 gs. Jamaica, with convoy; return  
4. Home 10 gs. ret. 25. for convoy.  
At 10 to 12 gs. Brasils, home 10 to 15 gs.  
East-India, out-and-home, Malia, Sicily,  
&c. 6 gs. ret. 3. Home the same.  
At 10 gs. Honduras, ret. 4. Canada, New-  
foundland, ret. 3. Home the same.  
At 25 to 30 gs. Southern Whale Fishery;  
out and home.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. from 20th July to 20th August 1813, at the Office of Messrs. Ridgway and Damant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

London Dock Stock, £101. to £100-1/2.—West-India Dock, £116. to £115.—East-India Dock, £110. to £108-1/2.—Globe Assurance Stock, £103.—Imperial ditto Shares, £11. to £2.—Eagle ditto ditto, £2. 10.  
—Hope ditto ditto, £2. 2. to £2.—Atlas ditto ditto, same.—East-India Water-Works, £63.—Kent  
ditto, £56. to £57.—London Insurance Shares, £45.—Grand Junction Canal ditto, £200. to £212.—Kenset  
and Avon, £20. to £25.—Leeds and Liverpool, £204. to £205.—Wilks and B. & Co.—Thames and Midway,  
—Huddersfield, £12. 5.—Grand Surrey, —.—Grand Western, £49. to £50. Disc.—Grand Panon, £27.